

# Industrial and Commercial GAZETTE

VOLUME VII.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

NUMBER 26.

## NOTICE.

This Paper is sent to you FREE.

### CONTENTS.

#### SECOND PAGE.

##### LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A Thousand Years Ago.  
The Ouphe—A Beautiful Story—By Jean Ingelow.  
Interesting to Middlemen.  
New Cable Projects.

#### THIRD PAGE.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrival and Closing of the Mails.  
Arrival and Departure of Trains.  
Newspaper Laws.  
Foreign Weights and Measures.  
Weights and Measures as recognized by the laws of the United States.  
United States Stamp Duties.  
Memoranda Concerning Nails.  
Suggestions for Handling Tobacco.  
Advertisements.  
Boot and Shoe Quota Jons.  
Wood and Willow Ware.

#### FOURTH PAGE.

Miniature Almanac for May.  
The June Fair.  
The Wheat Crop.  
Our Industrial Interests—Bagging Factory of W. J. Tapp & Co.  
Co-operation as a Necessity of the Times.  
Stocks of Liquors on Hand.  
The Aldine.  
Scribner's for June.  
The Navy Being Placed on a War Footing.  
COMMERCIAL.  
Finance and Trade.  
Review of the Market.

#### FIFTH PAGE.

Leaf tobacco—Weekly Detailed Report.  
Special Detailed Report.  
Dry Goods.  
Provisions.  
Cotton—In sight, receipts, &c.  
Country Produce.  
Live Stock.  
Markets by Telegraph.  
Groceries.  
Flour and Grain.  
Table of Imports and Exports.  
Railroad Freights.  
Drugs.  
Bagging and Rope.  
Furs and Peltries.  
The Tenacity of Truth.  
Miscellaneous Paragraphs.  
Advertisements.

#### SIXTH PAGE.

Selling Cheese for Cash.  
Hanging Tomatoes from Cuttings.  
Tree Wash.  
Remedy for Cut Worms.  
Watermelon Juice.  
Root Crop for Hogs.  
Where the Nitrogen Goes To.  
Paragraphs.  
White Australian Corn.  
Advertisements.

#### SEVENTH PAGE.

Advertisements.

#### EIGHTH PAGE.

Congressional Summary.  
Excellent Interest Rules.  
Advertisements.  
Wholesale Prices Current—Ale and Beer, Brooms, Bark, Bags, Cooperage, Cooperstuffs, Candles and Soap, Cotton Yarns, Chocolate, Coal, Cornmeal, Cement, Candies, Canned Goods, Cordage, Fish, Foreign Fruits, Gunpowder, Hemp, Hay, Hides, Hops, Iron, Lime, Lumber, Leather, Lead, Manufactured Tobacco, Naval Stores, Nails, Oil, Oils, Paper, Rags, Rice, Straw, Steel, Seeds, Spirits, Wines and Liquors, Starch, Spices, Teas, Tallow and Grease, Tin Plate and Tinners' Stock, Twine, Vinegar, Wool, Wooden-ware, Window-glass, Sales.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. T. Tompkins & Co., Dry Goods, page 5.  
Valuable Papers for Sale, page 5.  
Farm and Fireside, page 5.

The Vassar College girls were the victims of a very bad sell, Saturday night. About 11 o'clock one of the teachers, looking out of her window, discovered a brilliant comet. Anxious to have her pupils enjoy a view of the phenomenon, she waked up the astronomy class, and they in turn roused others, until in a short time nearly all the whole college was gazing with admiration, not unmixed, with terror, upon the wonderful appearance in the heavens. At length some of the more curious resolved to visit the observatory, and aroused Miss Mitchell, the professor of astronomy, to look at the comet through the telescope, when alas! the celestial visitor proved to be nothing more than a fire on the summit of a mountain some distance off. The feelings of the teacher upon this discovery are left to the imagination.

The miners strike in Michigan has now been in progress twelve days, and it is reported that two thousand men are engaged in it. Later dispatches confirm the formidable character of the movement, and the fact that the civil authorities are absolutely powerless. The Governor has been asked for more military assistance, and another detachment of troops left Detroit for the scene of the disturbance.

A delegation from the State of Georgia, consisting of a number of its most prominent citizens, accompanied by all the members of Congress from the State, visited President Grant to lay before him the project of an inter-oceanic canal to unite the waters of the Mississippi with the Atlantic Ocean via the Tennessee, Coosa and Altamaha rivers, now before Congress, and to ask his co-operation in behalf of the enterprise. Colon Frobell, as spokesman, addressed the President at length giving a clear and full explanation of the proposed route of the canal and its manifold advantages. The reply of the President exhibited an intimate knowledge of the country, his sense of the great importance of the undertaking, and he thought that by a proper presentation of the case before the two Houses there would be a strong disposition manifested to carry it through. He regarded it as deserving of national aid. The delegation left well pleased with their reception.

The Lexington Press of the 20th says: "We had the pleasure on Saturday of meeting Mr. J. O. Miller, who was just fresh from the Red River Iron Works, in Estill county. Mr. Miller reports everything quiet around the works—no danger of strikes or Ku-klux apprehended. The works are in a fine paying condition, and turn out, when all the furnaces are running, about forty tons of metal per day. At present one of the furnaces are undergoing repairs, which will be finished in a few days. We are gratified to learn from Mr. Miller that our former townsman, Dr. Wheatly, is doing a thriving business at the iron works, and seems to enjoy life in the mountains as well as a native and to the manner born."

A serious riot took place at Khar-koff, a large market town in South Russia, recently, caused by the interference of the police with the Easter amusements of the people. The fire engines were brought out to disperse the crowd by throwing water on them. This so exasperated the populace that they attacked the fire and police stations and gutted them. The Governor ordered out troops, who were stoned by the mob, whereupon they fired, and many citizens were killed and wounded. The rioters then dispersed, and at last accounts the city was quiet, but under martial law.

The annual meeting of the British Society for the Liberation of Religion from the State Patronage and Control was held on May 1, in Mr. Spurgeon's great chapel, the Tabernacle, at Newington, London, upward of four thousand people being present. Resolutions, pledging the meeting to the continued agitation in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church, were carried unanimously. Continued reference was made during the meeting to the present position of the education question in England, and a strong determination expressed to leave no stone unturned to obtain purely secular instruction in State schools.

Industrial Expositions appear to be the order of the day, what with the ones already in existence, the new ones proposed here and elsewhere. The project for a centennial affair is being projected at Philadelphia, to take place in 1876 in commemoration of the Centennial of American Independence which occurs that year. The estimates for the necessary buildings for the accommodation of exhibitors &c., is placed between five and six million dollars. The question, now agitating the Philadelphians, is how to raise the sum.

The last English census shows the population of London to be 3,254,290. Only as long ago as 1801 the population was 958,863. The present area of the city is given as 78,080 square acres, or 122 square miles. The mean density of the population is 42 persons per acre—150 in the central districts, 107 in the east, 56 in the north, 52 in the west, and only 21 in the south districts, which last include more than half the entire area of London.

## OUR TRADE-MARK

## BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.  
Old Pet Bourbon.  
Diana Bourbon.  
Old Buck Bourbon.  
Galt House Bourbon.  
Challenge Rye.  
Choice Rye.  
Favorite Rye.  
Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped coo- perage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our Whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.

Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE, WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants.

## WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

## Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

## BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

## KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

## KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

## RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

## Kentucky Rye Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

## OUR TRADE-MARK

## BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.  
Old Pet Bourbon.  
Diana Bourbon.  
Old Buck Bourbon.  
Galt House Bourbon.  
Challenge Rye.  
Choice Rye.  
Favorite Rye.  
Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped coo- perage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.

Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants.

## WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.



## Literary Department

From Leland's Flowery Land.

## A Thousand Years Ago.

Thou and I in spirit land,  
A thousand years ago,  
Watched the waves beat on the strand,  
Ceaseless ebb and flow;  
Vowed to love and ever love—  
A thousand years ago.

Thou and I in greenwood shade,  
Nine hundred years ago,  
Heard the wild dove in the glade  
Murmuring soft and low—  
Vowed to love forevermore,  
Nine hundred years ago.

Thou and I in yonder star,  
Eight hundred years ago,  
Saw strange forms of light afar  
In wild beauty glow;  
All things change, but love endures  
Now as long ago.

Thou and I in Norman halls,  
Seven hundred years ago,  
Heard the warden on the walls  
Lead his trumpet blow—  
"Ton amors sera tojors,"  
Seven hundred years ago.

Thou and I in Germany,  
Six hundred years ago—  
Then I bound the red cross on:  
"True love, I must go,  
But we part to meet again  
In the endless flow!"

Thou and I in Syrian plains,  
Five hundred years ago,  
Felt the wild fire in our veins  
To a fever glow!  
All things die, but love lives on  
Now as long ago!

Thou and I in shadow-land,  
Four hundred years ago,  
Saw strange flowers bloom on the strand,  
Heard strange breezes blow;  
In the ideal love is real,  
This alone I know.

Thou and I in Italy,  
Three hundred years ago,  
Lived in faith and died for God,  
Felt the flaggots glow;  
Ever new and ever true,  
Three hundred years ago.

Thou and I on Southern seas,  
Two hundred years ago,  
Felt the perfumed even breeze,  
Spoke in Spanish by the trees,  
Had no care or woe;  
Life went dreamily in song  
Two hundred years ago.

Thou and I mid Northern snows,  
One hundred years ago,  
Led an iron, silent life,  
And were glad to flow  
Onward into changing death,  
One hundred years ago.

Thou and I but yesterday  
Met in fashion's show,  
Love, did you remember me,  
Love of long ago?  
Yes; we keep the fond oath sworn  
A thousand years ago!

## THE OUPHE.

## A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

"AN OUPHE" perhaps you exclaim; "and pray, what might that be?" An Ouphe, a fair questioner, though you may never have heard of him, was a creature well known—by hearsay, at least—to your great-great-grandmother. It was currently reported that every forest had one within its precincts, who ruled over the woodmen and exacted tribute from them in the shape of little blocks of wood ready hewn for the fire of his underground palace—such blocks as are bought at shops in these degenerate days and called "kindling."

It was said that he had a silver ax, with which he marked those trees that he did not object to have cut down; moreover, he was supposed to possess great riches and to appear but seldom above ground, and when he did, to look like an old man in all respects but one, which was that he always carried some green ash keys about with him, which he could not conceal, and by which he might be known.

Do I hear you say that you don't believe he ever existed? It matters not at all to my story whether you do or not. He certainly does not exist now. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have much to answer for, if it was they who put an end to his reign; but I do not think they did. It is more likely that the spelling-book used in woodland districts disagreed with his constitution.

After this short preface, please to listen while I tell you that once in a little black-timbered cottage, at the skirts of a wood, a young woman sat before the fire rocking her baby, and, as she did so, building a castle in the air.

"What a good thing it would be," she thought to herself, "if we were rich!"

It had been a bright day, but the evening was chilly, and, as she watched the glowing logs that were blazing

on her hearth, she wished that all the lighted part of them would turn to gold.

She was very much in the habit—this little wife—of building castles in the air, particularly when she had nothing else to do, or her husband was late in coming home to his supper. Just as she was thinking how late he was, there was a tap at the door, and an old man walked in, who said:

"Mistress, will you give a poor man a warm at your fire?"

"And welcome," said the young woman, setting him a chair.

So he sat down as close to the fire as he could and spread out his hands to the flames.

He had a little knapsack on his back, and the young woman did not doubt that he was an old soldier.

"Maybe you are used to the hot countries?" she said.

"All countries are much the same to me," replied the stranger. "I see nothing to find fault with in this one. You have fine hawthorn trees hereabouts; just now they are as white as snow; and then you have a noble wood behind you."

"Ah, you may well say that," said the young woman. "It is a noble wood to us. It gets us bread. My husband works in it."

"And a fine sheet of water there is in it," continued the old man. "As I sat by it to-day, it was pretty to see those cranes, with red legs, stepping from leaf to leaf of the water lilies so lightly."

As he spoke he looked rather wistfully at a little saucepan that stood upon the hearth.

"Why, I shouldn't wonder if you are hungry," said the young woman, laying her baby in the cradle and spreading a cloth on the round table.

"My husband will be home soon, and if you will stay and sup with him and me you will be kindly welcome."

The old man's eyes sparkled when she said this, and he looked so very old and seemed so weak that she pitied him. He turned a little aside from the fire and watched her while she set a brown loaf on the table and fried a few slices of bacon; but all was ready, and the kettle had been boiling some time, before there were any signs of the husband's return.

"I never knew Will to be so late before," said the stranger. "Perhaps he is carrying his logs to the saw-pits."

"Will!" exclaimed the wife. "What, you know my husband, then? I thought you were a stranger in these parts."

"Oh, I have been past this place several times," said the old man, looking rather confused, "and so, of course, I have heard of your husband. Nobody's stroke in the wood is so regular and strong as his."

"And I can tell you he is the handsomest man at home," began the wife.

"Ah, ah," said the old man, smiling at her eagerness, "and here he comes, if I am not mistaken."

At that moment the woodman entered.

"Will," said his wife, as she took his bill-hook from him and hung up his hat, "here's an old soldier come to sup with us, my dear." And as she spoke she gave her husband a gentle push toward the old man and made a sign that he should speak to him.

"Kindly welcome, master," said the woodman. "Wife, I'm hungry; let's to supper."

The wife turned some potatoes out of the little saucepan, set a jug of beer on the table, and they all began to sup. The best of everything was offered by the wife to the stranger. The husband, after looking earnestly at him for a few minutes, kept silence.

"And where might you be going to lodge to-night, good man, if I'm not too bold?" asked she.

The old man heaved a deep sigh and said he supposed he must lie out in the forest.

"Well, that would be a great pity," remarked his kind hostess. "No wonder your bones ache, if you have no better shelter."

As she said this she looked appealingly at her husband.

"My wife, I'm thinking, would like to offer you a bed," said the woodman; "at least, if you don't mind sleeping in this clean kitchen, I think we could toss you up something of the sort that you need not disdain."

"Disdain, indeed!" said the wife.

"Why, Will, there is not a tighter cottage than ours in all the wood, and with a curtain, as we have, and a brick floor, and everything so good about us—"

The husband laughed. The old man looked on with a twinkle in his eye.

"I am sure I shall be humbly grateful," said he.

Accordingly, when supper was over, they made him a bed on the floor, and spread clean sheets on it of the young wife's own spinning, and heaped several fresh logs on the fire. Then they wished the stranger good-night, and crept up the ladder to their own snug little chamber.

"Disdain, indeed!" laughed the wife, as soon as they had shut the

door. "Why, Will, how could you say it? I should like to see him disdain me and mine. It is often, I'll engage to say, that he sleeps in such a well-furnished kitchen."

The husband said nothing, but secretly laughed to himself.

"What are you laughing at, Will?" said his wife, as she put out the candle.

"Why, you soft little thing," answered the woodman, "didn't you see that bunch of ash keys in his cap? and don't you know that nobody would dare to wear them but the Ouphe of the Wood? I saw him cutting those very keys for himself as I passed to the saw-mill this morning, and I knew him again directly, though he has disguised himself as an old man."

"Bless us!" exclaimed the little wife, "is the Wood Ouphe in our cottage? How frightened I am. I wish I hadn't put the candle out."

The husband laughed more and more.

"Will," said his wife in a solemn voice, "I wonder how you dare laugh, and that powerful creature under the very bed where you lie."

"And she to be so pitiful over him," said the woodman, laughing till the floor shook under him, "and to talk and boast of our house, and insist on helping him to more potatoes, when he has a palace of his own and heaps of riches. Oh, dear! oh, dear!"

"Don't laugh, Will," said the wife, "and I'll make you the most dainty dish you ever tasted to-morrow. Don't let him hear you laughing."

"Why, he comes for no harm," said the woodman. "I've never cut down any trees that he had not marked, and I've always laid his toll of wood, neatly cut up, beside his footpath—so I am not afraid. Besides, don't you know that he always pays where he lodges, and very handsomely, too?"

"Pays, does he?" said the wife.

"Well, but he is an awful creature to have so near one. I would much rather he had really been an old soldier. I hope he is not looking after my baby; he shall not have him, let him offer ever so much."

The more the wife talked the more the husband laughed at her fears, till at length he fell asleep, while she lay awake thinking and thinking, till by degrees she forgot her fears and began to wonder what they might expect by way of reward. Hours appeared to pass away during these thoughts. At length, to her great surprise, while it was still quite dark, her husband called to her from below:

"Come down, Kitty—only come down and see what the Ouphe has left us."

And as quickly as possible Kitty started up and dressed herself and ran down the ladder, and then she saw her husband kneeling on the floor over the knapsack which the Ouphe had left behind him. Kitty rushed to the spot and saw the knapsack bursting open with gold coins, which were rolling about over the brick floor. She began to pick them up and count them into her apron. The more she gathered, the faster they rolled, till she left off counting, out of breath with joy and surprise.

"What shall we do with this money?" said the delighted woodman.

They consulted for some time. At last they decided to bury it in the garden, all but twenty pieces, which they would spend directly. Accordingly they dug a hole and carefully hid the rest of the money, and then the woodman went to the town and soon returned laden with the things they had agreed upon as desirable possessions, namely: A leg of mutton, two bottles of wine, a necklace for Kitty, some tea and sugar, a grand velvet waistcoat, a silver watch, a large clock, a red silk cloak, and a hat and feather for the baby, a quilted petticoat, a great many muffins and crumpets, a rattle and two new pairs of shoes.

How enchanted they both were, Kitty cooked the nice things, and they dressed themselves in the finery and sat down to a very good dinner. But, alas! the woodman drank so much of the wine that he soon got quite tipsy and began to dance and sing. Kitty was very much shocked, but when he proposed to dig up some more of the gold and go to the market and buy some more wine and some more blue velvet waistcoats, she remonstrated very strongly. Such was the change that had come over this loving couple that they presently began to quarrel, and from words the woodman soon got to blows, and, after beating his little wife, lay down on the floor and fell asleep, while she sat crying in a corner.

The next day they both felt very miserable, and the woodman had such a terrible headache that he could neither eat nor work; but the day after, being pretty well again, he dug up some more gold and went to the town, where he bought such quantities of fine clothes and furniture, and so many good things to eat, that in the end he was obliged to buy a wagon to bring them home in, and great was

the delight of his wife when she saw him coming home on the top of it, driving the four gray horses himself.

They soon began to unpack the goods and lay them on the grass, for the cottage was far too small to hold them.

"There are some red silk curtains, with gold rods," said the woodman.

"And grand, indeed, they are," said his wife, spreading them over the olden bed.

"And here's a great looking-glass," continued the woodman, setting up one against the side of the cottage, for it would not go in at the door.

So they went on handing down the things, and it took nearly the whole afternoon to empty the wagon. No wonder, when it contained, among other things, a coral and bell for the baby, and five very large tea-trays adorned with handsome pictures of impossible scenery, two large sofas covered with green damask, three bonnets trimmed with feathers and flowers, two glass tumblers for them to drink out of—for Kitty had decided that mugs were very ugly things—six books bound in handsome red morocco, a mahogany table, a large tin saucepan, a spittoon and silver waiter, some pictures, a dozen bottles of wine, a quarter of lamb, cakes, tarts, pies, ale, porter, gin, silk stockings, blue, red and white shoes, lace, ham, mirrors, three clocks, a four-post bedstead and a bag of sugar-candy.

These articles filled the cottage and garden—the wagon stood outside the piling. Though the little kitchen was very much encumbered with furniture, they contrived to make a fire in it, and, having eaten a sumptuous dinner, they drank one another's health, using the new tumblers to their great satisfaction.

"All these things remind me that we must have another house built," said Kitty.

"You may do just as you please about that, my dear," replied her husband, with a bottle of wine in his hand.

"My dear," said Kitty, "how vulgar you are. Why don't you drink out of our new tumblers, like a gentleman?"

The woodman refused, and said it was much more handy to drink it out of the bottle.

"Handy, indeed!" retorted Kitty; "yes, and by that means none will be left for me."

Thereupon another quarrel ensued, and the woodman, being by this time quite tipsy, beat his wife again. The next day they went and got numbers of workmen to build them a new house in their kitchen garden. It was quite astonishing to Kitty, who did not know much about building, to see how quick those workmen were. In one week the house was ready, but in the meantime the woodman, who had very often been tipsy, felt so unwell that he could not look after them; therefore it is not surprising that they stole a great many of his fine things while he lay smoking his pipe on the green damask sofa which stood on the carpet bed. Those articles which the workmen did not steal the rain and dust spoiled; but that, they thought, did not much matter, for still more than half the gold was left, so they soon furnished the new house. And now Kitty had a servant, and used to sit every morning on a couch, dressed in silks and jewels, till dinner time, when the most delicious hot beef-steaks and sausage pudding or roast goose were served up, with more sweet pies, fritters, tarts and cheese cakes than they could possibly eat. As for the baby, he had three elegant cots, in which he was put to sleep by turns; he was allowed to tear his picture books as often as he pleased, and to eat so many sugar-plums and macaroons that they often made him quite ill.

The woodman looked very pale and miserable, though he often said what a fine thing it was to be rich. He never thought of going to his work, and used generally to sit in the kitchen until dinner was ready, watching the spit. Kitty wished she could see him looking as well and cheerful as in old days, though she felt naturally proud that her husband should always be dressed like a gentleman, namely—in a blue coat, red waistcoat and top boots.

He and Kitty could never agree as to what should be done with the rest of the money—in fact, no one would have known them for the same people. They quarreled almost every day and lost nearly all their love for one another. Kitty often cried herself to sleep—a thing she had never done when they were poor. She thought it very strange that she should be a lady and yet not be happy. Every morning when the woodman was sober they invented new plans for making themselves happy, yet, strange to say, none of them succeeded and matters grew worse. At last Kitty thought she would be happy if she had a coach, so she went to the place where the knapsack was buried and began to dig; but the garden was so trodden down that she could not dig deep enough and

soon got tired of trying. At last she called the servant and told her the secret as to where the money was, promising her a gold piece if she could dig it up. The servant dug with all her strength, and with a great deal of trouble they got the knapsack up, and Kitty found that not many gold pieces were left. However, she resolved to have the coach, so she took them and went down to the town, where she bought a yellow chariot, with a most beautiful coat of arms upon it and two cream-colored horses to draw it.

In the meantime the maid ran to the magistrates, and told them that she had discovered something very dreadful, which was that her mistress had nothing to do but to dig in the ground, and that she could make money—coined money; "which," said the maid "is a very terrible thing, and it proves that she must be a witch."

The mayor and the aldermen were very much shocked, for witches were commonly believed in in those days; and when they heard that Kitty had dug up the money that very morning, and bought a yellow coach with it, they decided that the matter must be investigated.

When Kitty drove up to her own door, she saw the mayor and the aldermen standing in the kitchen waiting for her. She demanded what they wanted, and they said they were come in the king's name to search the house.

Kitty ran up stairs and took the baby out of the cradle, lest any of them should steal him, which, of course seemed a very probable thing for them to do. Then she went to look for her husband, who she thought to relate, was quite tipsy, quarrelling and arguing with the mayor, and actually she saw him box the alderman's ears.

"This thing is proved," said the indignant mayor; "this woman is certainly a witch."

Kitty was very much bewildered at this; but how much more when she saw her husband seize the mayor—yes, the mayor himself—and shake him so hard, that he actually shook his head off, and it rolled under the dresser! "If I had not seen this with my own eyes," said Kitty, "I could not have believed it; even now it does not seem at all real."

All the aldermen wrung their hands.

"Murder! murder!" cried the maid.

"Yes," said the aldermen, this woman and her husband must immediately be put to death, and the baby must be taken from them and made a slave."

In vain Kitty fell on her knees; the proofs of their guilt were so plain that there was no hope of mercy; and they were about to be led out to execution, when—why then she opened her eyes, and saw that she was lying in bed in her own little chamber, where she had lived and been so happy, her baby, beside her in the wicker cradle was crying and sucking his fingers.

"So, then, I have never been rich after all," said Kitty, "and it was only a dream! I thought it was very strange at the time that a man's head should roll off."

And she heaved a deep sigh, and put her hand to her face, which was wet with the tears she had shed when she thought that she and her husband were going to be executed.

"I am very glad, then, my husband is not a drunken man and he does not beat me; but he goes to work every day and I am as happy as a queen."

Just then she heard her husband's good-tempered voice, whistling as he went down the ladder.

"Kitty, Kitty," said he, "come, get up, my little woman; it's later than usual, and our good visitor will want his breakfast."

"Oh, Will, Will, come here," answered the wife, and presently the husband came up again, dressed in his fustian jacket, and looking quite healthy and good-tempered—not at all like the pale man in the blue coat, who sat watching the meat while it roasted.

"Oh, Will, I have had such a frightful dream," said Kitty, and she began to cry. "We are not going to quarrel and hate one another, are we?"

"Why, what a silly little thing thou art, to cry about a dream," said the woodman smiling. "No, we are not going to quarrel as I know of. Come, Kitty remember the Ouphe."

"Oh, yes, yes, I remember," said Kitty; and she made haste to dress herself and come down.

"Good morning, mistress; how have you slept?" said the Ouphe in a gentle voice to her.

"Not so well as I could have wished, sir," said Kitty.

The Ouphe smiled. "I slept very well," he said. "The supper was good and kindly given, without any thought of reward."

"And that is the certain truth," interrupted Kitty; "I never had the least thought what you were till my husband told me."

The woodman had gone out to cut some fresh cresses for his guest's breakfast.

"I am sorry, mistress," said the Ouphe, "that you slept uneasily—my race are said sometimes by their presence to affect the dreams of you mortals. Where is my knapsack? Shall I leave it behind me in payment of bed and board?"

"Oh, no, no, I pray you don't," said the little wife, blushing and stepping back; "you are kindly welcome to all you have had, I'm sure; don't repay us so sir."

"What, mistress, and why not?" asked the Ouphe smiling. "It is as full of gold pieces as it can hold, and I shall never miss them."

"No, I intend you, do not," said Kitty; "and do not offer it to my husband, for maybe he has not been warned as I have."

Just then the woodman came in. "I have been thanking your wife for my entertainment," said the Ouphe; "and if there is anything in reason that I can give either of you—"

"Will, we do very well as we are," said his wife, going up to him and looking anxiously in his face.

"I don't deny," said the woodman, thoughtfully, "that there are one or two things I should like my wife to have, but somehow I've not been able to get them for her yet."

"What are they?" asked the Ouphe.

"One is a spinning-wheel," answered the woodman; "she used to spin a good deal when she was at home with her mother."

"She shall have a spinning-wheel," replied the Ouphe; "and is there nothing else my good host?"

"Well," said the woodman frankly, "since you are so obliging, we should like a hive of bees."

"The bees you shall have also," and now good morning both, and a thousand thanks to you."

So saying, he took his leave, and no pressing could make him stay to breakfast.

"Well," thought Kitty, when she had had a little time for reflection, "a spinning-wheel is just what I wanted; but if people had told me this time yesterday morning that I should be offered a knapsack full of money and should refuse it, I could not possibly have believed them!"

## Miscellaneous.

## Interesting to "Middlemen."

Messrs. Platt & Newton of San Francisco, in their circular, give the following:

An important lawsuit is now on the tapis, growing out of a 40,000 gallons contract purchase of Neutral at \$1 20, owing to a third party to the contract having turned up, going between the buyer and seller, and pocketing 10c. per gallon as his share of the transaction; he having actually bought the spirits at \$1 10, selling it at \$1 20, and then getting the distillers to bill it to the latter at the advanced rate, taking a note for \$4,000 as his share of the transaction, payable when the matter was closed. The spirit has all been delivered, and half the purchase money paid, but the balance is refused unless the \$4,000 is deducted from the bill of purchase. Some nice points of mercantile law will doubtless be presented on the trial. The parties to this transaction are all prominent, wealthy business men.

## New Cable Projects.

Two new trans-Atlantic cables will be laid by the close of this year. One of them is now being taken on board the Great Eastern for the French Cable Co. The other will be laid by new corporation. The Great Western Telegraph Company, and will extend from Land's End, England to the Bermudas, thence to New York, with a branch line from the Bermudas to St. Thomas, which will secure communications with the West Indies and South America.

A new corporation, the American and West India Telegraph Company has applied for permission to land a cable on some part of the coast of California, the work to be undertaken within two years. A trans-Pacific Cable would complete the telegraphic circuit of the Globe, and we hope will not be kept long waiting for some company to undertake the project of supplying the missing link.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, it is stated, has ceased, and the inhabitants of the villages threatened with destruction by the burning lava have returned to their homes. Additional troubles, however, have fallen upon them. A hurricane of terrible violence has swept over and devastated the country, greatly damaging the villages and remaining crops.

Prince Bismarck, of Germany, is again indisposed, and his physicians insist on absolute rest, or the consequences may be serious.

Advices from Zanzibar, an island on the south coast of Africa, state that 150 vessels have been destroyed by a recent terrible hurricane.



## Railway Department.

## CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

CLOSING.

Cincinnati and Eastern.

Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal.

St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas,

Colorado, New Mexico, Nor.

Western Arkansas and Nor.

Memphis, Clarksville, N. O.

Mobile, Galveston, Shreveport,

Nashville.

Memphis and Chattanooga,

post. car and Atlantic and

Chattanooga post. car, and

Georgia, Alabama, N. Car., S.

Car., and Florida.

Lexington and Frankfort way

mail.

Shelbyville.

Cincinnati mail boat.

Evansville mail boat (daily

except Sunday).

New Albany.

New Albany &amp; Chicago R. R.

way mail.

Jeffersonville.

North Vernon way mail.

Taylorville stage leaves

Thurs. and Sat.

Mt. Washington stage leaves

Shawnewton, Ill., stage, via

West Point and Uniontown,

(via Mon. Wed. and Fri.).

ARRIVES.

Cincinnati and Eastern.

Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal.

St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas,

Colorado, New Mexico, Nor.

Western Arkansas and Nor.

Memphis, Clarksville, N. O.

Mobile, Galveston, Shreveport,

Nashville.

Memphis and Chattanooga,

post. car and Atlantic and

Chattanooga post. car, and

Georgia, Alabama, N. Car., S.

Car., and Florida.

Lexington and Frankfort way

mail.

Shelbyville.

Cincinnati mail boat.

Evansville mail boat (daily

except Sunday).

New Albany.

New Albany &amp; Chicago R. R.

way mail.

Jeffersonville.

North Vernon way mail.

Taylorville stage leaves

Thurs. and Sat.

Mt. Washington stage leaves

Shawnewton, Ill., stage, via

West Point and Uniontown,

(via Mon. Wed. and Fri.).

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Louisville and Nashville R. R.

Nashville, Memphis &amp; New

Orleans mail, daily except

Sunday. 10:35 P. M. 8:00 A. M.

Nashville, Memphis, N. O.

and Mobile Express, daily 7:55 A. M. 7:45 P. M.

Nashville Express, daily 7:55 A. M. 7:45 P. M.

Richmond and Lexington

Express, daily except Sun-

day. 2:40 P. M. 7:20 A. M.

Bartonsville Accommodation

daily except Sunday. 9:10 A. M. 3:15 P. M.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R.

Cincinnati Mail, except Sun-

day. 11:15 P. M. 3:20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, daily 7:55 P. M. 7:50 A. M.

Cincinnati Night Express,

except Sunday. 5:00 A. M. 10:40 P. M.

Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday 6:35 P. M. 6:00 A. M.

Lexington Express, except

Sunday. 10:30 P. M. 2:30 P. M.

Frankfort Accommodation,

except Sunday. 8:15 A. M. 4:55 P. M.

Shelby Railroad, via Short-Line.

Express, daily except Sun-

day. 7:25 A. M. 8:55 P. M.

Mixed train, daily except

Sunday. 7:23 P. M. 5:05 P. M.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis R. R.

New York, St. Louis &amp; Chi-

cago Express, daily except

Sunday. 7:50 A. M. 8:30 A. M.

New York, St. Louis &amp; Chi-

cago Express, daily 11:45 A. M. 3:00 P. M.

New York, St. Louis &amp; Chi-

cago Express, daily except

Saturday. 9:00 P. M. 11:00 P. M.

Sunday train.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R.

from Louisville.

Day Express. 7:00 P. M. 10:00 A. M.

Night Express. 9:50 A. M. 8:40 P. M.

Albion Express. 10:00 A. M. 7:15 P. M.

Cincinnati R. R. Mail Line Steamers.

Morning Mail Boat. 2:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.

Evening Express. 5:00 A. M. 4:00 P. M.

On Sunday. 4:00 P. M.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

Elizabethtown for Horse

Branch Station, 35 miles. 11:30 A. M. 2:30 P. M.

Ohio and Mississippi Riverway-At Corner

Fourth and Main.

Cincinnati &amp; St. Louis Ex-

press, daily. 10:15 P. M. 8:15 A. M.

Cincinnati &amp; St. Louis Ex-

press, daily. 11:10 P. M. 8:30 P. M.

North Vernon Accommodation. 7:00 A. M. 5:30 P. M.

Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad.

Greenville Mail at Eliza-

bethtown. 10:30 A. M. 8:25 A. M.

Litchfield Accommodation. 7:00 P. M. 3:15 P. M.

Trains daily, Sundays excepted.

## Newspaper Laws.

We would call the special attention of postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the postoffice. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

## Foreign Weights and Measures

REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a table of foreign weights and measures, which have been carefully compiled from various authentic sources, and, we believe, may be relied on as correct:

Aham, in Amsterdam.....	41 galls
Almude, in Portugal.....	48 galls
Almude, in Madeira.....	48 galls
Almude, in Portugal.....	over 1½ pecks
Almude, in Bahia.....	1 bushel
Almude, in Maranhao.....	1 bushel
Almude, in Rio Janeiro.....	1 to 1½ bushel
Almude, in Pernambuco.....	1 to 1½ bushel
Anna, of rice, in Ceylon.....	200.4 lbs
Arroba, in Portugal.....	32½ lbs
Arroba, in Spain (large).....	25 lbs
Arroba, in Spain (small).....	25 lbs
Arroba, in Malaga, of Wine.....	about 4½ galls
Ashche, in Russia.....	35 inches
Bahar, in Batavia.....	3 to 4½ pecks
Bale of Cinnamon, in Ceylon, net.....	100½ lbs
Barile, in Naples.....	equals about 11 galls
Barile, in Leghorn.....	12½ galls
Centar, in Levant, contains 44 okes.....	118.8 lbs
Centar, in Leghorn, of Oil.....	88 lbs
Centar, in Malaga.....	17½ lbs
Centar, in Naples.....	106 to 190½ lbs
Centar, in Sicily.....	175 to 192½ lbs
Carro, in Naples, of Grain.....	52½ bushels
Carro, in Naples, of Wine.....	52½ bushels
Catty, in China, of Tea.....	1½ lbs
Cayang, in Batavia.....	3.58 bushels
Chetwerk, in Russia.....	3.58 bushels
Fanega, in Spain.....	over ½ bushel
Heclitree, in France.....	2.54 bushels
Kilogramme, in France & Netherlands.....	2.21 lbs
Last, in Amsterdam, of Grain.....	85½ bushels
Last, in Bremen, of Grain.....	80 bushels
Last, in Cadix, of Salt.....	76.8 bushels
Last, in Danzig, of Grain.....	heavily 85 bushels
Last, in Flushing, of Grain.....	82½ bushels
Last, in Hamburg, of Grain.....	80.64 bushels
Last, in Lubec, of Grain.....	over 21 bushels
Last, in Portugal, of Salt.....	70 bushels
Last, in Rotterdam, of Grain.....	85.18 bushels
Last, in Sweden.....	75 bushels
Last, in Trieste, of Grain.....	over 80 bushels
Lispound, in Hamburg.....	16 lbs 2 oz
Lispound, in Holland.....	18 lbs 4 oz
Malk, in Holland.....	9 lbs
Mina, in Genoa, of Grain.....	8.43 bushels
Moun, in France.....	1 ton
Moy, in Oporto.....	30 bushels
Moy, in Portugal.....	contains over 23 bushels
Moy, in Smyrna.....	14.94 galls
Orna, in Trieste, of Wine.....	17 galls
Oalm, in Naples.....	a little over 10 inches
Pecul, in China and Japan.....	133½ lbs
Pipe, in Spain, of Wine.....	160 to 164 galls
Pod, in Russia.....	is equal to nearly 30½ galls
Quintal, in Portugal.....	80.05 lbs
Quintal, in Smyrna.....	129.48 lbs
Quintal, in Turkey.....	167 lbs 3 oz
Quintal, in Spain.....	96 lbs
Rottol, in Genoa.....	24 lbs
Rottol, in Portugal.....	12½ lbs
Rottol, in Trieste.....	2½ bushels
Salma, in Sicily, of Grain.....	9.77 bushels
Salma, in Malta, of Grain.....	8.22 bushels
Shchety, in Russia.....	varies 1½ to nearly 2 bushels
Shippound, in Hamburg and Denmark.....	38½ lbs
Shippound, in Holland.....	38½ lbs
Staro, in Trieste.....	2½ bushels
Tale, in China.....	2½ bushels
Vara, in Rio Janeiro.....	nearly 1½ yards
Vara, in Spain.....	100 are equal to 920 yards
Werst, in Russia.....	2.56 feet

## Weights and Measures.

AS RECOGNIZED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Bushel.....	60 lbs
Wheat.....	60 lbs
Shelled Corn.....	56 lbs
Corn in the ear.....	70 lbs
Dried Apples.....	25 lbs
Oats.....	32 lbs
Barley.....	47 lbs
Clover.....	50 lbs
Sweet Potatoes.....	55 lbs
White Beans.....	60 lbs
Castor Beans.....	45 lbs
Turnips.....	45 lbs
Timothy Seed.....	45 lbs
Flax Seed.....	56 lbs
Linseed.....	56 lbs
Mill Seed.....	56 lbs
Peas.....	60 lbs
A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 bar.	
A box 16 by 16 inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel.	
A box 8 by 8 inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel.	
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4 deep, contains 1 peck.	
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4-2-10 deep, contains 1 qt.	
The Imperial bushel of the United States contains 2150.4 cubic inches. Any box or measure, the contents of which are equal to 2150.4 cubic inches, will hold a bushel of grain. In measuring fruit, vegetables, coal and other substances, one-fifth must be added. In other words, a peck measure five times even full makes one bushel. The usual practice is to "heap the measure."	

## U. S. Stamp Duties.

For Agreement or Contract, or renewal	0 5
Bank Check, for whatever amount.....	0 2
Bill of lading to foreign ports, except to British North America.....	0 10
Bill of lading to Domestic ports.....	0 05
Bond for executing duties of an office.....	0 25
Certificate of stock.....	0 25
Certificate of deposit, not exceeding \$100.....	0 02
Certificate (Marriage).....	0 05
Deeds or Mortgages, or other conveyances of Real Estate not exceeding \$500, ext. Do, exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1000 ext. Do, exceeding \$1000 for every \$500 or fractional part thereof.....	ext. 0 05 0 05 0 05
Draft, not at sight, for each \$100 or part.....	0 05
Lease or assignment of same over \$500.....	0 50
Mortgage or assignment of same, over \$100 and not over \$500.....	0 50
Mortgage for each additional \$500 or part.....	0 05
Notes, for each \$100 or part.....	0 05
Receipt for \$20 and over.....	ext. 0 25
Power of Attorney to sell stock or collect dividends or interest thereon.....	0 25
Power to sell or rent real estate.....	1 00
Power to collect rents.....	0 25
Protest of Note or Draft.....	0 25

## Memoranda Concerning Nails.

This table will show at a glance the length of the various sizes and the number of nails in a pound. They are rated from "3-penny" up to "20-penny." The first column gives the name, the second the length in inches, and the third the number per pound. From this table an estimate of quantity and suitable sizes for any job can be easily made:

3-penny, 1 inch long, 557 per pound.

4 " 1¼ " 353 "

5 " 1½ " 232 "

6 " 1¾ " 167 "

7 " 2 " 141 "

8 " 2¼ " 101 "

10 " 2¾ " 98 "

12 " 3 " 54 "

16 " 3½ " 34 "

Spikes, 4 " 16 "

" 4½ " 12 "

" 5 " 10 "

" 6 " 7 "

" 7 " "

Suggestions for Handling Tobacco.

First-Assort well.

Second-Price long and short separate.

Third-Tie in neat bands.

Fourth-Price neat and straight.

Fifth-Price leaf tobacco 1,500 to 1,500 net.

Sixth-Lugs from 1,500 to 1,700 net.

Seventh-Trash from 1,600 to 1,800 net.

Eighth-Bright and leafy tobacco should be prized light.

Ninth-Price in keeping order.

Tenth-Coopage: See that the head of each hoghead is well secured by good and substantial lining hoop, and have your cooperage well seasoned.

## Tower Palace Clothing House.



J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
150 West Market.

## DR. HURLEY'S SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

WITH IODIDE OF POTASH.  
THIS Preparation has long been recognized by the most eminent medical profession as the most reliable, searching and harmless alternative within their reach, and as a Blood Purifier it certainly stands without a rival. One dollar per bottle.

## Dr. Hurley's AGUE TONIC.

Purely Vegetable. No Arsenic, no Mercury in its Composition.

NO CURE NO PAY, if directions be followed. No danger in taking an overdose, as we put no poison in our medicines. One dollar per bottle.

## Dr. Hurley's Stomach Bitters.

IS the remedy, par excellence for all diseases arising from debility, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, torpid liver, indigestion and all kindred ailments, where a gentle and permanent stimulant and tonic is required. Pleasant to take. One dollar per bottle.

## Dr. Seabrook's INFANT SOOTHING SYRUP.

THE indispensible remedy in the nursery. No more use for lardum, paregoric, Baileman's Drops or other strong opiates. No bad effects from the use of Seabrook's. Health to the children, rest to the mother and a clear conscience to the vendor. 25 cents per bottle.

## DR. HURLEY'S Popular Worm Candy.

IS really all it claims to be—A SPECIFIC! removing all worms from the human system. No harmful effect from its use. Children love it. No danger in giving an overdose. 25 cents per box.

## DR. SEABROOK'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.

THE Great Tonic and Appetizer. One dollar per bottle. For sale by all druggists. J. W. SEATON & CO., Proprietors, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan20-ly

## JOHN A. DICKINSON.

Manufacturer of

## FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,

Steamboat, Hotel and House Furnishing Goods,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

South side MAIN STREET, between Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

## CORNWALL &amp; BRO.,

Manufacturers of

## STAR CANDLES, OAP

AND OILS,

Dealers in

Soda Ash, Rosin and Starch.

Office and Salesroom, 65 West Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for Lard, Tallow and Grease.

Jan6-ly

## GREEN &amp; GREEN,



## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

JOHN W. CLARKE, Editor.  
C. H. CLARKE, Assistant.

ARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN THE SOUTHWEST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION  
One copy one year.....\$ 3 00  
Three copies one year.....8 00  
Five copies one year.....12 00  
Ten copies one year (and one to get-  
ting up of club).....25 00TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
Ten lines of Nonpareil (this size) type consti-  
tute a square.One square (10 lines) 1 month.....\$ 5 00  
Two squares (20 lines) 1 month.....9 00  
Three squares (30 lines) 1 month.....12 00  
One-fourth column 1 month.....20 00  
One-half column 1 month.....35 00  
One column 1 month.....50 00  
Ten-line cards per year.....15 00  
Displayed cards for each inch of column  
per year.....20 00Business cards with cuts, or covering double  
columns, will be charged by special agree-  
ment.Editorial business notices, 20 cents per line;  
each subsequent insertion, 15 cents per line.

## LETTER CIRCULAR.

A letter circular price current is published  
every Thursday, and is delivered to sub-  
scribers in any quantity needed at 8 cents per  
copy.All communications should be addressed  
to JOHN W. CLARKE,  
Louisville, Ky.

## NEW SUBSCRIBERS—PREMIUMS.

All persons who desire it will be furnished our pa-  
per, the Trans-Atlantic Magazine, the American  
Stock Journal, or the Prairie Farmer, at the fol-  
lowing rates:The Gazette and Trans-Atlantic Magazine, one  
year.....\$ 4 00  
The Gazette and Prairie Farmer, one year.....4 00  
The Gazette and American Stock Journal, one  
year.....3 80The postage on this paper is 20 cents per year,  
payable quarterly or yearly, in advance, by the  
subscriber, at the office where it is received.Agents allowed 20 per cent. commission on all  
subscriptions sent us as per advertisement on page  
15.All remittances to us for subscription, etc., must  
be made by postoffice order, registered letter, draft  
on Louisville, or by express, prepaid, to  
JOHN W. CLARKE,  
Editor, Industrial and Commercial Gazette,  
55 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

## ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Our authorized agents in other cities to contract  
for advertisements, etc., are as follows:  
George P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.  
Flick & Thain, 245 Broadway, New York.  
George Delp & Co., 702 Chestnut Street, Philadel.  
Griffin & Hoffman, 4 South Street, Baltimore.  
T. C. Evans, 106 Washington Street, Boston.  
Vancourt & Wiltz, 101 Main Street, Richmond,  
Va.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : : MAY 25, 1872.

For Louisville Wholesale  
Prices Current See Eighth Page.

## Miniature Almanac.

MAY, 1872.

MOON'S PHASES. THE SUN.  
Rises—Sets—

	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	17	8	18	1	5	0	6	55
First Quarter.....	17	11	5	17	4	51	7	12
Full Moon.....	22	6	8	23	4	37	7	18
Last Quarter.....	29	9	12	30	4	34	7	21

## The June Fair.

The spring fair of the Louisville Jefferson County Association will probably be one of the most successful exhibitions ever held on the grounds. The premiums are unusually liberal and attractive, and as competition is open to the world, we may expect a large attendance of exhibitors, as well as visitors, from distant parts of the country. There will be an influx of guests whose wants will have to be provided for, and thus the city will reap a direct benefit, while the advantage of our location, resources and prospects will come directly under the observation of hundreds whom it is desirable to impress with the importance and promise of Louisville as the capital of the great Southwest. In this view of the matter it seems to us that a failure on the part of our merchants, manufacturers and citizens generally to support the exhibition liberally would be a most short-sighted policy. The grounds are handsome and conveniently arranged, and every preparation has been made for the care of the stock and for the comfort of visitors. Floral Hall will fairly outshine all rival institutions in the splendor of its decorations and in the display of the floriculture. There is every indication that the fair will be a credit to the city, and more than all a grand success.

## The Wheat Crop.

From all that we have been able to learn in reference to the prospects of incoming wheat crop, we are inclined to believe that the crop will at least be an average one: In Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, the severity of the winter, which was preceded by an unusually dry fall, will undoubtedly reduce the crop to something below an average one. To counterbalance this, an extraordinary crop is predicted in California, the Carolinas, Northern Georgia and Minnesota. As more wheat was sown than usual, there can be but little doubt that the crop will be fully up to the usual average, if no unforeseen calamity occurs to the growing crop.

A fire in Somerset, Pa., on the 10th, destroyed six squares in the heart of the town, embracing one-third of the area of the place and two-thirds of its entire value. The buildings destroyed included three hotels, every business house, store and shop but one, both banking-houses, both printing offices, the lawyers' offices, postoffice, United States Assessor's office, two churches, the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' halls, telegraph and express offices and over thirty private dwellings. Fifty families are homeless. Total loss, \$1,000,000; insurance, \$750,000.

## Our Industrial Interests.

## Bagging Factory of W. J. Tapp &amp; Co.

The commercial and industrial interests of Louisville have long been identified with the manufacture and sale of bagging and rope, and the State of Kentucky famous for the culture of hemp. Of late years the growth of the latter has been partially diverted from this State to Missouri, while the innovation of iron cotton ties, as well as the improvement in and use of machinery, has thrown the old, time-honored rope-walks almost wholly into disuse, and bale-rope has measureably given place to iron ties. The great advance in iron and the manufacture and use of iron ties by the English, under the cover of a patent invention, have caused such a material advance in the price of iron ties that the rope ties and old-fashioned rope-walks may again be brought into general use. If such should be the result, the demand for and consumption of hemp must be largely increased. In the manufacture of bagging and rope, as cheap material and durability are demanded, only the rough hemp is used. In addition to this, the imported flax and jute butts are very generally consumed in the manufacture of baling stuffs, or bagging, for cotton. The Kentucky-made bagging stands high in all the markets of the world as an admirable covering for cotton, as well as a protection from the weather. It is strong, and when made by skillful manufacturers, will withstand any amount of wear and tear in handling and transporting cotton to market. By the test of experience, it has been ascertained that hemp and flax are equally good, and that bagging weighing from 2 to 2½ or 2½ lbs per yard is the best and most serviceable in all emergencies.

Among the best bagging factories in the State is that of W. J. Tapp & Co., on the corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets, in this city. It is one of the industrial interests of the city, giving constant employment to seventy-five hands, including the skilled workmen and women spinners of flax and hemp. The establishment is run wholly by steam power, using only the best and most perfect machinery, turning out daily 2,500 yards of approved brands of bagging, and consuming 18 tons of stock—whether of hemp, flax or jute butts—per week. Their machinery is so well adapted that it cleans, cards and spins equally well the different materials used. It is driven by a 50-horse power steam engine, consuming daily 35 bushels of coal—running the immense combination card machine (English patent) and eight power looms. The carding machine alone cost the sum of \$5,000 and is a wonder-worker, with its multitude of steel-pointed cylindrical cards, perpetually revolving in all directions and carding the fibers most thoroughly. From this machine the material is conveyed to the elevators and spinning machines and the wool and web prepared for the weavers—all like clock-work, and all moved by machinery, until it comes under the manipulations of the weavers at the looms. The latter are modern style, each with an index affixed, by which it is exactly ascertained when fifty or a hundred yards of bagging are woven. They are then cut off, pressed and rolled into cylindrical bales, or pieces, as they are called, all ready for branding and for sale or shipment.

This factory has been in constant operation since the 10th of January last, and expects to continue full work the year through, making an average of 50 pieces per day, or 750,000 yards per annum, consuming about 1,000 tons of material, including hemp, flax and jute butts. The weekly expenditures for labor alone are \$400, while the cost of fuel ranges from \$5 to \$7 per day, which makes a heavy outlay of capital in labor and material to furnish the mere covering for the great Southern staple—cotton—which, however, could not be in marketable or shipping order without this necessary appendage. Baling material is now being furnished by our manufacturers, as fast as the factories can make it, in lots to suit purchasers, at the most reasonable rates. The manufacturing facilities of the city have been increased, and a demand exceeding that of last year is anticipated, as the growing crop is expected to be much larger than the last. The present stocks of bagging on hand are quite ample, as the usual buying season among dealers and planters has not yet commenced, and, as will be seen by our quotations in the summary, prices are at very reasonable rates.

The cost of running this one factory may be thus summed up:

Wages of 75 operatives per week.....\$ 400  
Coal and oil for engine.....28  
Material (hemp, flax and jute).....2,075  
Total per week.....\$ 2,503  
Per annum.....\$ 130,658

The office and salesrooms of this factory are at No. 62 Main street, be-

tween Second and Third, where are kept on hand the various brands manufactured by the firm—the "Kentucky Green Rose," power-loom, hemp, two pounds to the yard; "Falls City," flax, 2½ lbs, and "Cable Cord," jute, 2½ to 3½ lbs. They are also agents for the sale of a dozen other good brands of both hand and power-loom bagging.

## Co-operation a Necessity of the Times.

Every question, says the Rural World, has two sides, and the one under consideration is not an exceptional one. It is a question of just such vast magnitude that investigation in reference to it should be conducted with the utmost care, and opinions should not be promulgated through the agricultural press which do not bear the impress of careful and conscientious consideration. There is a general impression extant in the farming community that a greater unity of action is desirable and should exist among them, and that they should have some organization devoted exclusively to their interests. Although co-operative organizations have been in existence for several years among the manufacturing classes, it has been but a comparatively brief period since this "association for protection" has taken hold of the minds of the farming community. Inasmuch as agriculture is the ground work of all other occupations, reforms in reference to it are necessarily of slow and conservative character; yet when it becomes vitalized with some grand element of truth it moves like an Alpine avalanche, and carries everything before it. Undoubtedly the co-operative schemes of tradesmen and mechanics have served a noble purpose in arousing in the noble mind of our farmers a desire for similar organizations to protect their interests, which are, and should be, paramount to all others. At all events the demand by them for something of a co-operative character, that would combine protection with pecuniary and social improvement, has begun to make itself heard throughout the country. Letters are constantly coming to us with inquiries concerning them, coupled with a request for a form for a constitution of a farmers' union club.

In almost every department of human industry combinations of capital called "rings" are being formed. These when they control transportation, and give reduced rates of freight to other speculative rings, work an irreparable injury to the producer by charging him a per cent. above the rates, equivalent to that deducted for the benefit of one of these rings. In these grasping, outreaching and speculative times there seems to be a general rush for cash over the air line route, regardless of the consequences to society, themselves, or their country.

It seems that steam and electricity have so vitalized our already intensified lives that schemes that would in former times have been deemed impossible, are now but the work of a period so brief that it does not startle us, and we simply regard them as matter-of-fact affairs of daily occurrence. Steam and the telegraph—the allies of civilization—are being used for the most ignoble purposes. They flatter while they bind us hand and foot. A few hours use of the one, and a few seconds of the other, are sufficient when skillfully used to make 3,000,000 of our trans-Mississippi farmers kneel in servile bondage to Wall street jobbers who have congregated there in a wild rush for unearned wealth.

The magnitude and extent of protective alliances among railroad managers has excited the gravest apprehensions in the minds of the most thoughtful of our Western farmers. If continued, farmers will be compelled to pay such rates for transportation of their grain to the sea coasts, and the return charges on manufactured and imported goods, to say nothing of the per cent. required by middle or commission men, that they will soon find themselves bound hand and foot, without the means of making any successful resistance. In view of this, it is not at all strange that a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction is rapidly gaining ground, and is taking hold upon the attention of the farming community in particular.

The diagnosis of the disease having been given, we respectfully suggest that, as these rings for consumers have assumed a chronic character, the producers will soon be justified in adopting a counter-irritant in the form of farmers' union clubs in every township in each state—these to be connected with permanent county, state and national organizations.

The Irish members of the English House of Commons in favor of home rule, have decided to postpone Parliamentary action on the question for a year. For the present, they content themselves with dining together once a week during the session, in order to talk over their prospects, and to attempt to make converts of their visitors over the wine.

## Stock of Liquors on Hand.

In former issues we estimated the stock of whisky on hand in this market to exceed 40,000 barrels. From the official returns to the Assessor of this (the 5th) district, embracing the city of Louisville and the counties of Jefferson, Owen, Henry and Oldham, it appears that our estimate was very near correct. In accordance with the revenue laws the returns every six months must be made up by the Assessors of each district, of the amount of distilled spirits out of bond in the hands of dealers. The report for this district is for the six months ending May 1, by which it is stated that there was then on hand and for sale by dealers 1,556,967 gallons less than on the 1st of May, 1871. There were in bond at the distilleries on the 1st of May 642,147 gallons, making an aggregate of 2,199,115 gallons as the available stock for sale in this county and district. More than 2,000,000 gallons are owned or controlled by dealers and distillers in Louisville. There are, in addition to the above, 50,000 gallons of which the Assistant Assessors have not been able to get an account.

The following is a consolidated report of distilled spirits out of bond in the Fifth District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of May, 1872:

	Kind.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Alcohol.....	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Whisky.....	1,031	1,031	1,031	3,162
Highwines.....	8,746	8,746	8,746	25,238
Whisky.....	498,969	498,969	498,969	1,500,476
Rum.....	1,613	1,613	1,613	2,924
Gin.....	3,252	1,163	4,415	29,154
Apple Brandy.....	29,154	29,154	29,154	3,352
Peach Brandy.....	3,352	3,352	3,352	1,690
Grape Brandy.....	1,690	603	2,293	3,550
Other Brandy.....	3,550	1,423	4,973	
Total.....	1,552,550	4,417	1,556,967	

EDGAR A. NEEDHAM, Assessor.

The Aldine for June is the most American of all our magazines. It contains three full page original illustrations of American forest scenery by Moran, Nehlig, and Hows. Moran has selected the primitive forest, and given us a glimpse of its wildness and grandeur. His subject is "Kwasind, The Strong Man," in the "Song of Hiawatha," and he has handled it magnificently, with all the strength and none of the extravagance of Dore. Nehlig has selected the Colonial forest so to speak, and has given us a glimpse of its sunny openings, roofed with foliage, draped with vines, carpeted with flowers and moss, and peopled with happy birds. His subject is Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming," the spirit of which he has realized in the figures of Gertrude and Albert, who are rambling through the woods in fanciful Indian garb. Hows has selected the forests of the Adirondacks and has given us a glimpse of the pines of the Racquette. They shoot up before us, with their tall trunks and crooked, ragged branches, struggling with summer sunshine, brightened and darkened by turns as they stretch along the winding stream that brawls over its rocky bed. A nobler trio of forest pictures than these were never drawn, and they ought to make the fortune of The Aldine as an Art Journal. The rest of the illustrations are of various degrees of merit, the most noticeable being Davis's and a characteristic design, by Stephens, for one of Esop's fables. The literature is of a more varied character than that of any other periodical published in this country.

The publishers are James Sutton & Co., 23 Liberty Street, N. Y., and the price is \$5.00 including oil chromo.

## Scribner's for June.

Scribner's Monthly for June has as many as fifty-three illustrations, accompanying Mr. Richardson's "Traveling by Telegraph." There are pictures of Harrisburgh, glimpses of the Susquehanna, Havana and Watkins Glens Seneca Lake, etc., etc. Another interesting illustrated article is on "The City of Warwick," England. Professor Hilgard, of the U. S. Coast Survey, explains with maps, tables, etc., his curious and important theory of the center of gravity of populations; Mr. Warner gives another charming chapter of "Black-Log Studies;" Mr. W. J. Stillman presents an interesting sketch of an "English Art Reformer;" Mrs. Oliphant's "At his Gates" is, as usual, strong and masterly; Saxe Holm's "Draxy Miller's Dowry," has a singular rush and breeziness—this installment contains an exquisite little hymn by Draxy herself. Then there is a powerful story in the Lancashire dialect, by Fannie E. Hodgson. The separate poems are by Harriet McEwen Kimball, Elizabeth Akers Allen, and Mary L. Rifter. Dr. Holland in "Topics of the Time," writes of "Theaters and Theater-going," and "The Loneliness of Farming Life in America." The Scientific Department is well filled; Home and Society, among other timely papers, has an excellent little article (with illustrations) on croquet.

A new Chinese temple was recently consecrated in San Francisco, with no less than seventy-five gods, two of which are twenty feet high and correspondingly large.

Twelve iron steamships are now in course of construction on the Delaware, at a cost of \$6,000,000.

## The Navy being placed on a War Footing.

A Washington dispatch says that at a late session of the Cabinet, while the Alabama claims were under consideration, the condition of our Navy was also referred to. The President said that he had for months deplored the inefficiency of our coast defences, and regretted that he could not do anything to strengthen them. After an interchange of opinion it was finally decided that every iron clad of the navy should be put in condition for immediate service. The Secretary of War was also instructed to make the coast defences, particularly on the southern seaboard, as impregnable as possible. What can be done to put our navy in a state of efficiency is being done, and therefore extraordinary efforts are to be promptly made to put the best of our iron clads in a sea-going condition, so that in a few weeks there may be not less than fourteen ready for orders. If necessary the work will be done day and night. Three iron clads have been sent to private yards at Philadelphia for immediate repairs. Those at Charleston, Brooklyn and Norfolk are being fitted out as rapidly as possible. The monitors at New Orleans can, with little repair, be made ready without delay. The cause of this activity cannot be ascertained. The officials at the Navy Department do not deny the preparations, but profess ignorance as to the object of fitting them out. Information has reached the Navy Department that the Moro Castle, guarding the entrance to Havana harbor, is being rapidly strengthened, and that fifteen inch guns, pointing seaward, are now being put in position. The order to fit out so many monitors at this time excites suspicion that trouble is imminent with Spain.

At present there appears to be what may be called an iron famine not only in our country but throughout Europe. No explanation that has been given seems to render the state of things quite satisfactory. Anthracite coal, which is principally used in this country for smelting iron, is hardly higher now, with pig iron at \$50 per ton, than it was a few years ago, when it was sold at \$25. The cost of production was then figured from \$18 to \$20 per ton, according to the place where it was manufactured. The iron furnaces were then small and the demand for the metal was fluctuating. Now there is a great saving of expense by having the works much larger while labor is greatly economized, and there is a great saving in fuel. Now the demand for pig iron is so brisk that stock never accumulates at the furnaces. Money invested in smelting iron can be used over more times in a year than in almost any branch of manufacturing. Among the causes that have operated to bring up the price of iron, are, undoubtedly, the high charges on transportation of iron ore and coal, the shortening of the hours of laborers, the strikes of operators, the tyranny of labor association that limits the number of the apprentices, and the monopolizing of the iron mines, and coal fields by capitalists. Iron smelting ought not to be protected by a high tariff, while the demand is enormous. It is estimated that there will be a demand for 680,000 tons of iron for railway tracks alone, the present season.

The Maysville Republican of the 15th says: "The Murphysville woolen mills were burned early on yesterday morning. We have learned none of the particulars, but the loss will be heavy. The mills were owned by a joint stock company, and operated under the superintendence of Col. R. R. Maltby. This will be a serious loss, not only to the owners, but to the community, for quite a number of operatives will be thrown out of employment."

## COMMERCIAL.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE,  
Thursday Evening, May 23, 1872.

## MONETARY.

The money market continues to work close and the banks are confined to narrow margins; hence their ability to meet the requirements of trade is very limited and none but regular customers find accommodations at rates ranging from 9½ to 12 per cent. upon prime signatures or approved collaterals.

The United States Treasury operations are not regarded in New York as favorable to the financial condition, as the \$3,000,000 bonds purchased there last week were paid for one-third in legal tenders and two-thirds in National bank notes, and the \$2,000,000 gold sold was paid for in legal tenders, thus resulting in the withdrawal of \$1,000,000 legal tenders from the bank reserves.

The Bank of England rate of discount is still maintained at 5 per cent. The loss of specie for the week was \$21,000. Specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,000,000.

EASTERN EXCHANGE  
Remains unchanged at par to 1-10 premium. The demand is light and the supply adequate to the wants of trade.

GOLD.  
Has fluctuated somewhat during the week, with considerable speculation and a large export demand. It is reported that the New York gold clique received, through the brokers, the \$2,000,000 Treasury gold sale at 114.20. The aggregate bids were for \$8,100,000, and ranged from 113.14 to 120, the market price at the time being 114.14 1/4.

The changes since our last report have been as follows:

Date.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
May 16.....	114	114 1/4	113 3/4	114 1/4
May 17.....	114 1/4	114 1/2	113 3/4	114 1/4
May 18.....	113 3/4	113 3/4	113 3/4	113 3/4
May 19.....	113 3/4	113 3/4	113 3/4	113 3/4
May 20.....	113 3/4	113 3/4	113 3/4	113 3/4
May 21.....	113 3/4	113 3/4	113 3/4	113 3/4
May 22.....	113 3/4	113 3/4	113 3/4	113 3/4

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Have been strong and advancing. The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution allowing the payment of one-third of the amount of custom duties in legal tenders. Should this proposition be adopted in the Senate and become law, some depreciation in bonds may be looked for.

We revise quotations:	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, 1881.....	117 1/2	117 1/2
6-20s of 1862.....	112 1/2	112 1/2
" 1864.....	112 1/2	112 1/2
" 1865.....	112 1/2	112 1/2
" (new) 1865.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
" 1867.....	115 1/2	115 1/2
" 1868.....	115 1/2	115 1/2
New 5s.....	115 1/2	115 1/2
10-40s.....	115 1/2	115 1/2
Currency 6s.....	115 1/2	115 1/2

## NEW YORK MARKET FOR SOUTHERN STATE SECURITIES.

Missouri 6s.....	96
Tennessee 6s.....	73
Tennessee, new.....	73
Virginia, old.....	48
North Carolina, old.....	54
North Carolina, new.....	20

## LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

Have been quiet with no speculative demand, and prices generally are unchanged.

We quote as follows:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First.....	123 1/2	124 1/2
National Bank, Second.....	105 1/2	106 1/2
National Bank, Platters.....	104 1/2	105 1/2
National Bank, City.....	109	110
Kentucky National Bank.....	100	102
Bank of America.....	105 1/2	106 1/2
Bank of Kentucky.....	106	107
Bank of Louisville.....	84	85
Merchants' Bank.....	81	82
Commercial Bank.....	73	75
Northern Bank.....	124	125
Citizens' Bank.....	117	118
People's Bank.....	117	118
Masonic Bank.....	102	103
Farmers' Bank.....	90	90
Security Bank.....	90	91
German Bank.....	140	142
West'n Finance' Corp'n Bank.....	101	102
Falls City Tobacco Bank.....	88	100
Farmers' and Drivers' Bank.....	80	81
Manufacturers' Bank.....	80	82
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank.....	223	225
German Insurance Co. Bank.....	140	142
Western Insurance Co. Bank.....	134	136
Traders' Bank.....	100	105
Central Savings Bank, new.....	96	97
City Railway stock.....	76	78
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R. com'n.....	45	50
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R., preferred.....	88	89
Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	75 1/2	76 1/2
Gas company stock.....	75 1/2	76 1/2
Market-street Railroad.....	35	40

BONDS.		
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 1/2.....	97	99
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 1/2.....	89	90
L. & C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 1/2.....	86 1/2	87 1/2
L. & C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 1/2.....	88 1/2	89 1/2
J. M. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 1/2.....	84 1/2	85 1/2
J. M. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 7 1/2.....	80	81
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 1/2.....	90	91
Shelby R. R., 1st mort., 8 1/2.....	90 1/2	91 1/2
City for improvements, 6 1/2.....	79 1/2	81 1/2
City for bounty, 6 1/2.....	81	83
City for schools, 6 1/2.....	80	82
City for wharf, old, 6 1/2.....	81	82
City for wharf, new, 6 1/2.....	80	81
City for water-works, old, 6 1/2.....	83	85
City for water-works, new, 6 1/2.....	83 1/2	85 1/2
City for L. & N. R. R. M. S. 6 1/2.....	80	81
City for L. & N. R. R. L. E. 6 1/2.....	80 1/2	81 1/2
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 1/2.....	89	90
City for St. Louis Air-Line R. R. 90	90	91
City for L. & N. R. R., 10 yrs, 7 1/2.....	84 1/2	85 1/2
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs 7 1/2.....	35	99B
City for school purposes, 7 1/2.....	92 1/2	94
City for hospital purposes, 7 1/2.....	92 1/2	94
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 1/2.....	94	95
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 1/2.....	85	86
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 1/2.....	83	84
Market Street Railroad, new, 6 1/2.....	83	84
City Railway bonds, 50	50	55
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 1/2.....	98	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 1/2.....	98	100
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 1/2.....	96 1/2	99 1/2
Grayson county, 7 1/2.....	80	81
Mendenburg county, 7 1/2.....	78	79
Shelby county, 7 1/2.....	78	79
Lloyd county, 7 1/2.....	77	78
McCracken county, 7 1/2.....	75	76
Shelby county, 10 yrs, 7 1/2.....	90 1/2	92
Carroll county, 5 1/2.....	75	76
New Albany city, 7 1/2.....	84 1/2	85 1/2
Louisville & Transier Co., 8 1/2.....	91	92
Logan county, 7 1/2.....	67 1/2	70
Owensboro and Russellville R. R., 8 1/2	84	85
Bonds marked * are sold with the interest		







## News for the Farmer.

## Selling Cheese for Cash.

During the present season a friendly rivalry has existed between Utica and Little Falls, the principle dairy markets in the state of New York, in relation to the sale of cheese. For many weeks the quotations of the Little Falls market were slightly higher than those of Utica. This difference of a fraction of a cent a pound is accounted for by the fact that only strictly cash sales were made at the latter place, while to some extent time sales were made at the former. The wisdom of factorymen in refusing to sell for anything but cash on delivery, even if they sold for a slightly less price has become apparent. One of the largest firms that have been doing business at Little Falls, Ernst & Chist, has failed, and it is reported that another firm, that of S. T. & J. H. Edwards, also of New York, has gone into bankruptcy. The liabilities of the first firm are \$54,497.28, while their assets are only \$4,821.51. They offer to pay in this proportion, between eight and nine cents on the dollar, but their creditors are debating whether to accept it.

Fifty thousand dollars is a large sum for a small number of dairymen to lose at a time when they want to make a final settlement with their patrons. The past season has been a trying one to most who have been in the dairy business. The price of cheese, at no time high, was very low during a considerable portion of the year.

The truth of the matter, says the Prairie Farmer, is there are too many risks incident to cheese making for the manufacturer to furnish capital to cheese dealers to do business with, and selling cheese to dealers on time amounts to this. The handling of cheese is attended with more risk than almost any commodity. It is a perishable production, not only subject to all the accidents that other things are, but liable to spoil on account of the weather.

A person who does business on other men's capital is very likely to be venturesome, since what is gained goes into his pockets, and what is lost comes out of the pockets of those who trusted him.

Let Western factorymen remember this loss of \$50,000 when they are imported to sell their cheese next season on time.

## Raising Tomatoes from Cuttings.

We recently saw some very good strong tomato plants raised from cuttings from last year's vines and they were very strong and vigorous plants, much more so than those raised from seed.

Those we saw were at the gardens of an amateur florist and cultivator, who has done much excellent practice himself, Jackson Lewis, Esq., of San Jose.

We recently read the communication of P. E. Bucks to the Canadian Farmer upon this subject. He says:

"There is no doubt in my mind, from practical experience, that cuttings from the plants in autumn, just before freezing up time, stuck in damp soil, and when well rooted removed to six-inch pots, kept in an atmosphere of from forty to fifty degrees, and watered just sufficiently to keep them alive during winter, and by keeping the shoots as they appear properly pinched, and a part off the larger leaves, so as to retard growth as much as possible, is the true way of obtaining the earliest fruit. It will be found that if the plants are well attended to, by the spring they will be thick and strong at the base, and as woody almost as a wall flower. Growing tomatoes, as almost all gardeners do, in hot beds, is decidedly the wrong method as no doubt many of them have found out. The hot-bed plants are weak and spindling. Many put down seeds in this way so early that the plants run up to the glass before the weather becomes sufficiently warm to put them out in the open ground and the leaves either scorch or become frost-bitten. I have seen many a frame of tomatoes for which I would not give five cents for the best five hundred plants in them."

We hope, with our genial climate, our gardeners will try this plan, we feel sure it will succeed.

## Tree Wash.

A friend asks what shall he use for a tree wash to prevent the injury of worms and insects in his apple orchard this spring and summer. "Thomas," in the American Fruit Culturist, recommends a mixture of tobacco water, soft soap and flour of sulphur, or soft soap alone, to be repeated after rains for a few weeks. Another remedy is a strong lye made from tobacco leaves mixed with soft soap. The woolly aphid, or bark louse, is destroyed by whale-oil soap, and by a lime wash. Trees very badly affected should be cut up and burned.

## Remedy for the Cut Worm.

James H. Cox writes to the Rural Messenger as follows:

I have been very much annoyed and subjected to severe loss, for the last several years, by the cut worm destroying my young corn. To prevent this, I made a mixture of equal parts of Peruvian guano, salt and plaster, and had about a tablespoonful put into each hill, as the corn was dropped. This effectually prevented the ravages of the cut worm, and the young corn grew off vigorously and made me a fine crop. I determined to make an application of the same mixture to my tobacco, and did so with wonderful success and I have the best crop of tobacco I ever raised and I think the best in my county. I had manured my tobacco land, as I always do, with domestic manure, before the application. After supplying the corn hills and the tobacco with this mixture, I had some left, which I applied upon corn, two hundred pounds to the acre, without other manure, and the yield was not only satisfactory, but unexpectedly if not extravagantly large. I make this mixture. I bought one ton of Peruvian guano at \$75, one ton of salt \$20, one ton of plaster \$20, making three tons for \$105. I shall certainly try the same mixture the coming spring. I have applied the same mixture to my wheat now growing, with an addition of half a ton of bone dust. The wheat is now looking well, and will be reported upon in due time.

## Watermelon Juice.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gives us some hints on the uses of watermelon juice for domestic purposes: "I endeavor, every year, to raise a good watermelon patch. They are a healthy and delightful fruit, I think. I cultivate the icy variety; plant early in April, and again towards the end of the month, so that they may come in succession. When they commence ripening we commence cutting, and use them freely during the hot weather. When the weather becomes cold in September, we haul a quantity of them to the house, split them open with a spoon, scrape out the pulps in a cullender, and strain the water into vessels. We boil it in an iron vessel, then put in apples or peaches, like making apple-butter, and boil slowly until the fruit is well cooked, then spice to taste, and you have something that most people will prefer to apple-butter, or any kind of preserves. Or the syrup may be boiled without fruit down to molasses, which will be found to be as fine as any sugar house molasses. We have made in a fall as much as ten gallons of the apple butter, if I may so call it, and molasses which has kept in fine condition until May."

## Root Crop for Hogs.

But a very small percentage of farmers grow root crops for stock. Occasionally a patch of carrots or mangolds are found, but as a general thing they constitute no part of the standard farm products. Still all experience points to them as among the most economical crops to be fed out upon the farms, and at the same time they constitute a healthful and nutritive article of diet. In a recent letter to the Rural World, W. J. Neeley, of LaSalle co., Illinois, says that last year he grew five acres of mangolds, which yielded about thirty-one tons to the acre. He says that hogs are very fond of them, and in the fall will, when the other crop is scarce, eat them, tops and all. He thinks one acre of them will produce as much food as five acres of corn. Mr. J. S. Tibbitt writes to the Michigan Farmer that he raised sugar beets for his hogs last year. He is ready to believe them a very valuable food for fattening hogs, and superior to any root crop for stock of all kinds.

## Where the Nitrogen goes to.

From more than twenty years of experiment, it has been ascertained that harvest plants do not by any means take up all the nitrogen which has been put into the soil in the form of manure, or of ammonia, or other concentrated substances. Even if land be manured with the same amount of nitrogenous matters, and the same plants be cultivated, not half of the nitrogen is abstracted from the manure. Of the remainder, a certain part is to be met with in the form of ammonia in the drainage water, and a considerably large amount occurs therein as nitric acid, a large part of the nitrogen being abstracted from the manure in this way. Of what is left, however a very considerable portion is accumulated in the soil, and is carried into its deeper strata.

The Belle Lucrative, a pear of fine quality, of medium size, was a drug in the market, not selling for as much per barrel as the poorest quality of cooking pear. At present it is useless to include this variety in a list for the orchard for the Western market. There is no demand for it, unless there is a great scarcity of other kinds.

A Colorado stock-dealer, who has had much to do with the Texas steers, thinks the animal is as wild, and almost as dangerous to handle, as the grizzly bear. No amount of kindness or patient teaching can totally subdue his wild nature; treacherous as the Spaniard and wily as an Indian, the herder is liable at any unguarded moment to be impaled on his long, sharp horns. The Texas steer has not the ordinary instincts of domestic cattle. If the Texas steer was a carnivorous animal, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico would soon be depopulated. When one of them gets sick the irascible patient will eat nothing, no matter how daintily prepared, that a sensible domestic ox, under circumstances of distress, would gladly receive. And when a Texas steer gets "on the left" and his herder tries to help him up, the case is particularly dangerous. Should he, aided by friendly but sadly misled neighbors, succeed in setting the animal on his feet, the ungrateful brute immediately charges on his rescuers like a whole regiment of lancers.

The Pacific Rural Press says the first English walnuts were planted in Los Angeles county in 1857. They commenced bearing in three years, the crop increasing every year. In the year 1883 the crop amounted to 9,200 pounds. Previous to 1850 the walnuts used in California were all imported from China and Chili to the amount of nearly 30,000 pounds annually. The flavor of the walnuts raised in Los Angeles is finer than that of the imported nuts. Near San Gabriel, or the Gabriel Mission, the walnut tree is found of larger size and bearing the best of nuts. These trees were set out by the missionaries. Los Angeles county supplies a large demand for walnuts; and as Southern California becomes more settled, walnut trees will be grown more extensively, adding an increased resource of wealth to this delightful portion of the State.

The fence is a costly fixture. Illinois is said to have ten times as much fence as Germany, and Duchess co., New York, more than all France. A narrow path divides farms in France, Germany, and Holland. In South Carolina the improved land is estimated to be worth \$20,000,000; the fences have cost \$16,000,000. The annual repair is a tenth of this. A recent calculation places the cost of fences in the United States at \$1,300,000,000. Nicholas Biddle, thirty years ago, said the Pennsylvania fences had cost \$100,000,000. In Ohio they are put at \$115,000,000, and in New York at \$144,900,000. Some days fences will probably disappear, and boundaries be marked with fruit and shade trees, or neat hedge-rows.

An ingenious Georgian has invented a "rail-splitter," by which an immense pine log can be driven in a very brief time. A small iron cylinder or tube, about a half inch in diameter and six inches long, in two equal segments fitting closely together, is inserted in an orifice made with a common augur in the centre of the fallen log. This is filled with powder, by means of a slender tube surmounted with a funnel, the charge amounting to an ordinary musket load. A fuse is then attached and fired, and the toughest log is split like an acorn.

The best varieties of apples, as far as known, or tried in Kansas, are Raul's Janet, Winesap, Ben Davis, (for market,) White Winter Permain, Willow Twig, Maiden's Blush, Rambo Early Harvest, Red Astrachan and Carolina Red June, making a succession from early Summer to Winter. For peaches we recommend Hale's Early, Troth's Early, Early York, Old Mixon Free, Grosse Mignonne, Stamp the World, Bergen's Yellow, Heath Cling, Ward's Late Free, Columbia.

Ducks are said to be great insect exterminators. The Grape Culturist advises the raising of them in vineyards as they will destroy bugs, thrips, flies, snails, &c. Ducks are quite as profitable for eggs as hens, and where feed is plenty and cheap, are always profitable to raise. We would advise feeding the poorer quality of ripe grapes to the fowls. They possess great fattening properties, are easy to raise, and it would be putting them to a good use.

A NEW INDIA-RUBBER.—The Mangaba tree has been found to yield a commercial article of India-rubber, in quantity sufficient to pay for extracting. The tree exists abundantly in Minas and other provinces. The gum is said to be naturally white, and not to need clarification, and specimens sent to London have been well reported on.—[Buenos Ayres Standard and Mail.

SOOT AS MANURE.—It may not be generally known that soot is a powerful manure—nearly as much so as guano, bulk for bulk, and the saving of it need cost little or nothing. It is, in fact, necessary to the safety of every house that it should be carefully collected and removed from the premises.

## White Australian Corn.

The remarkable claims, made under oath in some cases as to the productiveness of this corn, and its comparative success on the University of Wisconsin Experimental Farm last year, doubtless will bring it into somewhat extensive notice. We would be glad to have it tested in many places the present year, especially by those who will give it good care. The corn is a white flint corn, and the meal made from it is certainly remarkably good.

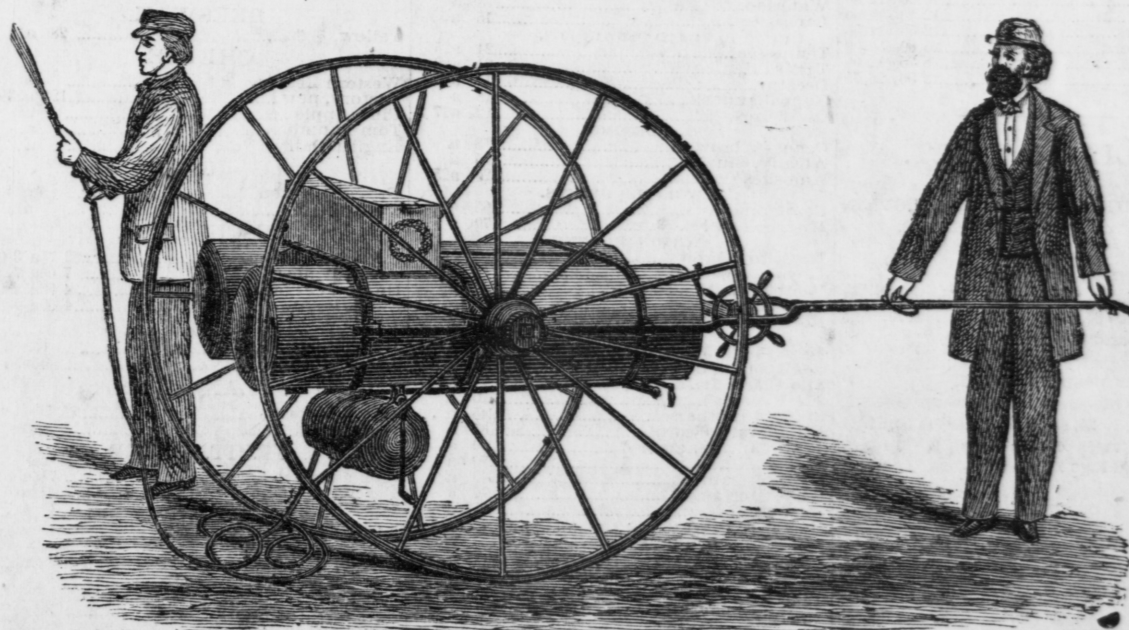
The Columbus (Ky.) Dispatch says that the cattle in Hickman county are dying at an alarming rate. The disease is ascribed to the presence of Texas cattle in that county.

G. SPRATT. CHAS. A. BRIDGES  
"PICKETT"  
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,  
SPRATT & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS,  
Corner Eighth and Main streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan13-ly

JAMES S. PHELPS. JOHN C. DURRETT.  
JOHN L. HELM.  
J. S. PHELPS & CO.,  
PLANTERS'  
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,  
Corner of Eleventh and Main Streets  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Daily auction sales. Jan20-6m

GLOVER, WHITE & CO.,  
BOONE  
Tobacco Warehouse,  
Main St., bet. Ninth and Tenth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
All Tobaccos received by us will be insured against loss or damage by fire for sixty days after arrival, free of cost to owner. Auction sales daily. Returns promptly made. mar9-tf  
PAGE & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS  
FARMERS'  
Tobacco Warehouse,  
Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan20-ly

## GARDNER'S VILLAGE ENGINE.



LITHGOW  
FIRE - EXTINGUISHER WORKS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
GARDNER'S FIRE EXTINGUISHERS,  
VILLAGE ENGINES AND TANKS,  
Patented February 14 and December 26, 1871, and March 12, 1872.  
OFFICE AND FACTORY, 71 & 73 WEST MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.



## ALWAYS READY!

The GARDNER EXTINGUISHER has been adopted by the United States Supervising Board of Inspectors, approved by the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury and ordered to be placed on ALL STEAM VESSELS in the United States, in compliance with Law passed by Congress. It has been adopted by the following fire departments:  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
INSURANCE PATROL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CAMDEN, N. J.  
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.  
FIRE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## GRAND

## HORSE

AND

## FLORAL

## Exhibition

BY THE

## LOUISVILLE

AND

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

## ASSOCIATION,

On their grounds, near Louisville, Ky., commencing on

Thursday, June 6th, 1872,

And continuing three days.

The Directors will spare neither pains nor expense in putting the grounds and buildings in perfect order for the exhibition. The entire Floral Hall, up and down stairs, will be appropriated for the display of flowers and floral designs, thereby giving all exhibitors ample room for display. Premium lists will be ready for distribution on the 15th of April, and may be obtained by addressing

I. L. HYATT, President,  
Or W. H. MERIWETHER, Secretary. apr13-tf

FLORAL PARK,  
LOUISVILLE.

We make a specialty of  
Greenhouse Bedding Plants and Bulbs,  
BOUQUETS,  
Floral Designs and Plants

For Wedding Parties, Funerals, &c. Corner Sixth street and Ormsby avenue. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention. All plants warranted true to name and sent by express C. O. D. Send for Catalogue.

Conservatory 4th st., near Walnut.  
Address  
"FLORAL PARK ASSOCIATION,"  
ap20-3m J. SERB & CO., Proprietors.

F. S. J. RONALD. R. W. RONALD.

W. A. RONALD, JR.

RONALD, BROTHER &amp; CO.,

NINTH-STREET

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

Corner Main and Ninth streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan13-ly

JOHN A. CARTER. JOHN T. FISHER.

JAMES G. CARTER.

CARTER, FISHER &amp; CO.,

Successors to

GARVIN, BELL &amp; CO. AND CARTER &amp; BROTHER,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

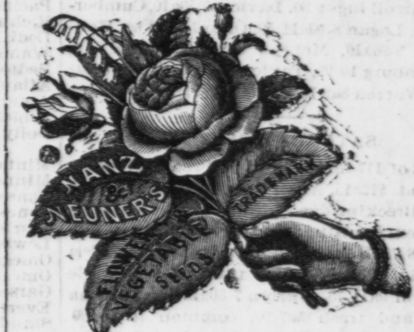
Prompt attention given to orders. Headquarters for Hosiery and all Southern and Western manufactured goods. Specialties in Dress and Fancy Goods and Notions.

262 MAIN STREET,

South Side, below Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY. mr30-tf

## Fresh and Genuine



Garden & Vegetable  
SEEDS,  
FLOWER SEEDS, &c.,

Imported directly from England, Germany and the Eastern States, regardless of cost, having only Best Quality in view, by

NANZ & NEUNER,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Seed Store No. 175 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut streets. Our Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue is sent free to all who apply. feb17-tf







## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, May 16.

The Senate passed the following bills: Approving the location of the Washington depot of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad; authorizing the President to negotiate with the Shoshone and Brannock Indians for the reservations of portions of their reservation in Wyoming; to provide for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas; for the sale of the Black Bob Indian lands in Kansas; to confirm to the Great and Little Osage Indians their reservation in the Indian Territory; to pay the Montana Indian debt of 1867; to confirm the sales of the Shawnee lands in Kansas; granting the right of way to the Pensacola and Louisville railroad; to create an additional land district in Minnesota; to secure homesteads to actual settlers; concerning the Agricultural College grant to Oregon; to settle land titles in Iowa; in relation to settlers on certain reservations in Minnesota; in relation to settlers on the West Wisconsin railway lands; authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi at Red Wing, Minn. The House passed the following: Authorizing the witnesses in United States Courts to testify in their own behalf; a joint resolution to adjourn on the 3rd of June at noon; to create an additional land district in Kansas; the Senate bill relating to the erection of land districts; granting the right of way to the Dakota Grand Trunk railway; granting the right of way to the Utah and Northern railway; granting the right of way to the Missouri Valley railway; for the relief of certain homestead settlers; to confirm entries of land under the act of August 4, 1854.

FRIDAY, May 17.

The Senate passed the House bill to provide for greater security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and concurred in the West Point appropriation conference report. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was also agreed to. The House report of the conference committee on the bill to provide houses for the Pottawatomie and Shawnee Indians of Kansas in the Indian Territory, and concurred in the Senate amendment of the bill authorizing a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Iowa. The committee of the whole on the tariff bill agreed to a proposition by Mr. Beck, of Ky., to make one-third of the customs duties receivable in legal-tenders.

SATURDAY, May 18.

The Senate passed bills to authorize the re-issue of bonds burned or defaced; for the relief of Charles Wagner; a resolution requesting the House to return the Senate joint resolution for final adjournment May 29th, and debated the army appropriation bill. The House passed bills to establish the collection district of Duluth, and make St. Paul a port of entry; to pay 308 loyal Southern private claims examined by the Claims Commission, ranging in amount from \$12,000 to \$65,000, and aggregating \$349,394; the Senate bill to Dr. J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., \$25,000 for the destruction of his house by order of the commanding general; for the relief of the Louisville and Bardonia Turnpike Company; to pay Conner, Representative from Texas, \$2,000 for expenses of defending his seat in the Forty-first Congress, and other private claims. Conference reports were agreed to on the Indian appropriation bill, the West Point appropriation bill, and the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

TUESDAY, May 21.

The Senate passed a bill for adjusting the claims of New Hampshire for money advanced to volunteers, and debated the habeas corpus bill. The House concurred in the conference report on the bill for the refunding of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed while in bond, and passed bills to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company and relative to the centennial celebration of independence.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.

The Senate (continuing in session all Tuesday night and till 10:20 a. m. Wednesday) passed the bill extending the time within which the President shall have power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus so as to include the Presidential campaign; a supplemental civil rights bill, applying to places of entertainment and amusement and to means of transportation; an amnesty bill, passed previously by the House, which excepts only Senators and Representatives in the 36th and 37th Congresses, persons in the judicial, naval or military service of the United States, heads of departments and foreign ministers. Wednesday afternoon the Senate passed the House supplementary appropriation bill. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill granting the Davenport and St. Paul railway the

right of way over the Rock Island bridge, and adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate certain charges against Mr. Mullett; the supervising architect of the Treasury and report specific answers thereto.

## Excellent Interest Rules.

For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days. The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of answer to express it in dollars and cents:

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; separate right hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divide by 6.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 3.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.

Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 15.

CONVENIENT FOR REFERENCE.  
When computing interest at four per cent., two places pointed off from right of the principal gives the interest upon it for ninety days.

At 5 per cent. (two places pointed off)	72 days
At 6 " " " " " "	60 days
At 8 " " " " " "	45 days
At 9 " " " " " "	40 days
At 10 " " " " " "	36 days
At 12 " " " " " "	30 days
At 15 " " " " " "	24 days
At 18 " " " " " "	20 days
At 20 " " " " " "	18 days
At 24 " " " " " "	15 days

## ATTENTION EVERYBODY!

The Patent Right Gazette,  
Published by the U. S. Patent Right Association, 94 Chambers street (Post-office box 4454), New York.

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

(Invariably in advance.)  
To clubs of 5 and under 10, 50 cents for each copy.  
To clubs of 5 and under 10, 85c for each copy.  
To clubs of 10 and under 15, 75c for each copy.

HOW TO GET YOUR OWN COPY FOR NOTHING.—Send on the names of FOUR subscribers at \$1, and we will send you a copy for yourself free.

Large Pay for Spare Hours, for Evening Work, for Rainy Days, and for Those Seeking Employment!

Good for Farmers, Gardeners, Nurserymen, Physicians, Ministers, Students, Teachers, Clerks, Conductors, Postmasters, Merchants, Mechanics, Lawyers, Ladies, Children.

my15-3m

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, &amp;c.,

187 MAIN STREET,

North Side, between Fifth and Sixth.

WE are now in receipt of our new spring stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions &c., to which we call the attention of close buyers visiting this market.

STAPLE GOODS.

MEN'S WEAR.

Full lines of new style Prints, Brown Sheetings, Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Field Caps, Brown Drill, Apron Checks, Sea Island Muslins, &c.

DRESS GOODS.

Full lines of all the novelties of the season Japanese Silks, Japanese Poplins, Frou Frou, Grenadines, Lawns, Organdies, Percales, Piques, Bareges, Alpaca, Gingham, &c.

NOTIONS.

We have the most complete stock in the market. Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

my15-3m

FORCH & COKE.

my15-3m

my15-3m

my15-3m

my15-3m

my15-3m

my15-3m

## CHARLES MILLER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## BEST PITTSBURGH COAL,

And All Other Kinds.

No. 97 1-2 FIFTH STREET,

East side, between Market and Jefferson, apl3-tf

GEO. M. GLOVER, THOS. E. WILSON,

GLOVER &amp; WILSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## COAL.

Screened Pittsburgh Coal, \$5 per load.

Indiana (Dayless country) Coal, \$4.50 per load.

Black Coal, \$3 per load.

Office, 157½ Jefferson, bet. 4th and 5th.

my4-3m

## PUBLISHING HOUSE

## FOR SALE

COMPRISING A

FIRST-CLASS

## PRESS,

Large Cylinder, Bed 36

by 50, Nearly New,

## Steam Engine

AND

## BOILER,

LONG PRIMER,

BOURGEOIS,

BREVIER,

MINION,

NONPAREIL

AND

AGATE TYPE,

Cases, Stands, Imposing Stoves

Galleys, Chases, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

and a Large Assort-

ment of

## JOB TYPE,

CABINETS, &amp;c.,

BEING A

## COMPLETE OUTFIT

FOR THE BUSINESS.

The Location is the best in the city,

being opposite the Postoffice and of

easy access to the business communi-

ty. The building is expressly arranged

for the publishing business, and is

fitted with call-bells, speaking tubes,

elevator, &amp;c. It will be sold on

## EASY TERMS

IF PURCHASED IMMEDIATELY.

Apply to

J. H. TURNER, Trustee,

95 Green street, Louisville, Ky.

## Louisville Wholesale Prices Current.

(In R.—Our quotations are the cash rates; small orders at the usual advance.)

## ALE AND BEER.

Ale, as to branches.....12 00 15 00  
" packages included.....14 00 17 50  
Beer, common.....7 00 9 00  
Lager.....10 00 12 50  
Porter, bottled.....1 50

## BAGGING AND ROPE.

(See Special Report.)  
BROOMS.  
Shaker, 1/2 dozen.....\$3 00 35 25  
Louisville, 1/2 dozen.....2 00 30 50  
Common.....2 00 30 50  
Broom Corn, 1/2 d.....4 00 6 00

## BARK.

Chestnut Oak, 1/2 cord.....\$10 00 12 00  
BACON.  
(See Provision Report.)  
BAGS.  
Gunney in bales.....13 00 20 00  
" reserved.....20 00 22 00  
" 2 1/2.....2 00 25 00  
Burlap, 1/2 bushel.....1 00 15 00  
do 2 do.....1 00 15 00  
Seamless.....2 00 37 1/2

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(See Special Report.)  
COOPERAGE.  
Iron hoop Bourbon barrels.....\$2 00 2 30  
Highway barrels, iron-hoop.....2 10 2 25  
Woodhoop (16 hoop) Highway bbls. 1 75 2 00  
Oil barrels.....2 00 2 50  
Port barrels.....1 00 1 50  
Lard tierces.....1 00 1 50  
Horn tierces.....1 00 1 50  
Bacon hhd.....1 00 1 50  
Quebec tierces.....1 00 1 50  
Flour barrels.....1 00 1 50  
Half Whisky barrels, iron hoop.....1 00 1 50  
Ten gallon Whisky kegs.....1 00 1 50  
Five gallon Whisky kegs.....1 00 1 50

## COOPERSTUFFS.

Barrel poles, 1/2 100.....\$14 00 16 00  
Hoghead poles, 1/2 100.....24 00 26 00  
Barrel staves, rough, 1/2 100.....16 00 18 00  
Hoghead staves, rough, 1/2 100.....20 00 22 00  
Hoghead staves, dressed, 1/2 100.....20 00 22 00  
Hoghead staves, dressed, 1/2 100.....20 00 22 00

## CANDLES AND SOAP.

Star Candles, full weight, 1/2 d.....10 00 12 00  
" 4s to 8s.....10 00 12 00  
Common Tallow Candles.....12 00 14 00  
German Soap, No. 1, at.....12 00 14 00  
" No. 2, at.....12 00 14 00  
Rosa, at.....12 00 14 00  
Colgate Family at.....12 00 14 00

## COTTON.

(See Special Report.)  
COTTON YARNS.  
No. 500, per dozen, at.....17 1/2 18 1/2  
No. 600, " " " " " ".....15 1/2 16 1/2  
No. 700, " " " " " ".....14 1/2 15 1/2

## COFFEE.

(See Groceries, Special Report.)  
CHOCOLATE.  
Vanilla.....45 00 50 00  
Double do.....50 00 55 00  
Triple do.....55 00 60 00  
De Famille.....20 00 25 00  
De Sante.....30 00 35 00  
Baker & Co., No. 1.....40 00 45 00

## COAL.

Pittsburg, retail.....20 00 22 00  
Pomeroy.....18 00 20 00

## CORNMEAL.

Bolted.....90 00 95 00  
Unbolted.....85 00 90 00  
Kiln dried, per bbl.....3 25 3 50

## CEMENT.

Hydraulic, per bbl.....1 50 1 75  
Portland.....3 75 4 00

## CANDIES.

Assorted.....15 00 18 00  
French.....25 00 30 00

## CANNED GOODS.

Oysters, 1 lb.....1 00 1 25  
Oysters, 2 lb.....2 00 2 50  
Oysters, spiced.....2 00 2 50  
Lobster, 1 lb.....2 00 2 50  
Lobster, 2 lb.....2 00 2 50  
Dumplings, 2 lb.....2 00 2 50  
Green peas, 1 lb.....2 00 2 50  
Salmon, 1 lb.....2 00 2 50  
Peaches, 2 lb.....2 00 2 50  
Strawberries.....3 00 3 25  
Strawberries, 3 lb.....4 00 4 25  
Pine Apple.....2 00 2 50  
Cherries.....2 00 2 50  
Blackberries.....2 00 2 50  
Raspberries.....2 00 2 50  
Currants.....2 00 2 50  
Whortleberries.....2 00 2 50  
Gooseberries.....2 00 2 50  
Pears.....2 00 2 50  
Plums.....2 00 2 50

## GLASS.

Brandy Peaches.....3 25 3 50  
Brandy Cherries.....3 25 3 50  
Tomatoes, 2 lb.....1 40 1 75  
Jellies.....1 75 2 00  
Preserves, 1 lb.....1 00 1 25  
Worcestershire Sauce, pts & 1/2 pts.....4 25 4 50  
Do do, imported.....4 25 4 50  
Catsup, tomato.....4 00 4 25  
Do walnut.....4 00 4 25  
Pie fruit, assorted.....4 00 4 25  
Pickles American.....1 35 1 65  
Pickles English.....1 35 1 65  
Sparkling Catawba.....1 35 1 65  
Dry Catawba.....1 35 1 65  
Claret wine.....1 35 1 65  
English Ale and Porter.....1 35 1 65  
Coleman's Imported Mustard, 1 lb.....50 00 55 00  
Cross & Blackwell's Mustard, 1 lb.....50 00 55 00  
Pepper, pts & 1/2 doz.....2 00 2 25  
Green pepper, pts & 1/2 doz.....2 00 2 25  
Tomato Catsup pts.....1 00 1 25  
Imperial.....1 00 1 25  
French Mustard, 1 lb.....1 00 1 25  
Do Luxe.....1 00 1 25  
Gherkins, plain, 1 lb.....1 00 1 25  
Do do, 1/2 lb.....1 00 1 25  
" mixed.....1 00 1 25  
Pickles in bbls.....19 00 22 00  
half bbl.....9 50

## CORDAGE.

Hemp Rope, 1/2 lb.....17 1/2 18 1/2  
Hemp Rope, tarred.....18 1/2 19 1/2  
Hemp Sashcord.....24 00 26 00  
Hemp Packing yarn.....14 00 16 00  
Hemp Bed-cords, per doz.....4 00 4 25  
Hemp Clothes-lines.....2 25 2 50  
Manilla Rope, under 1/2 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 1/2 inch to 1 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 1 inch to 1 1/2 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 1 1/2 inch to 2 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 2 inch to 2 1/2 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 2 1/2 inch to 3 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 3 inch to 3 1/2 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 3 1/2 inch to 4 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 4 inch to 4 1/2 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 4 1/2 inch to 5 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 5 inch to 5 1/2 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 5 1/2 inch to 6 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 6 inch to 6 1/2 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 6 1/2 inch to 7 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 7 inch to 7 1/2 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 7 1/2 inch to 8 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 8 inch to 8 1/2 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 8 1/2 inch to 9 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 9 inch to 9 1/2 inch.....21 00 23 00  
do 9 1/2 inch to 10 inch.....21 00 23 00

## DRY GOODS.

(See Special Report.)  
DRUGS.  
(See Special Report.)  
FISH.  
(See Special Report.)  
Half-bbls.  
Mackerel, No. 1.....\$15 75 16 00  
do No. 2.....11 00 12 00  
do (large).....12 00 13 00  
do (family).....8 50 9 00  
Mackerel kits, 15 lbs, No. 1.....1 50 1 65  
do do No. 2.....1 25 1 40  
do do large.....1 30 1 45  
do No. 3 (large).....8 75 9 25  
do do (family).....8 50 9 00  
Whitesh, half-bbls, 100 lbs, No. 1.....1 50 1 65  
do do No. 2.....1 25 1 40  
do do large.....1 30 1 45  
do do No. 3 (large).....8 75 9 25  
do do (family).....8 50 9 00  
Sardines, halves.....55 00 58 00  
do quarters.....25 00 28 00  
Herring, 1/2 box.....35 00 40 00

## FLOUR.

(See Special Report.)  
FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.  
Figs, new, 1/2 d.....16 00 18 00  
Currants Zante, new.....9 00 10 00  
Raisins, layer.....\$3 00 3 50  
Lemons, 1/2 box.....4 50 5 00  
Oranges, 1/2 box.....4 50 5 00  
Dates, 1/2 box.....4 50 5 00  
Texas pecans.....12 00 15 00  
Kentucky.....9 00 10 00

## FIBERS.

Walrus.....13 00 15 00  
Brazil.....9 00 10 00  
Peanuts.....75 00 80 00  
H. S. Almonds.....10 00 12 00  
Almonds, soft shell.....13 00 15 00

## GROCERIES.

(See Special Report.)  
GUNPOWDER.  
Orange.....\$ 00 00 50  
Dupont's.....00 00 50  
Indian.....00 00 50  
Blasting.....4 25 4 75

## GRAIN.

(See Special Report.)  
HEMP.  
Rough Kentucky per ton.....\$115 00 120 00  
Dressed do per ton.....110 00 115 00

## HAY.

On farm, in store.  
Timothy, tight pressed, 2000 lbs.....\$24 00 25 00  
Timothy, loose do.....18 00 19 00  
Timothy, loose in wag-  
ons.....18 00 19 00

## HIDES.

Dry Flint, at.....19 00 21 00  
Dry Salt.....17 00 19 00  
Green Salted.....17 00 19 00  
Sheep Pelts.....85 00 90 00  
Calf Skins, green.....12 00 13 00

## HOPS.

Eastern, new.....00 75 00 75  
do old.....10 00 10 15

## IRON.

Hanging rock, No. 1 foundry, 1/2 c. ton 50 00 52 00  
" No. 2.....48 00 50 00  
" No. 3.....46 00 48 00  
Western stone-coal, foundry.....a a  
" mill.....a a  
St. Louis stone-coal, foundry.....a a  
" mill.....a a  
Tennessee No. 1 foundry.....50 00 52 00  
" mill.....49 00 50 00  
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry.....a a  
Cold-blast " car-wheel, Recla.....00 00 00  
" Red river.....a a  
" Tennessee.....a a  
Bar, 1/2 d.....45 00 48 00  
Hoop, coopers.....49 00 52 00  
Boiler.....6 00 7 00  
Nailrod.....6 00 7 00  
Horse shoes, keg.....6 25 7 00  
Sole shoes, keg.....7 50 8 00  
Horsehoe nails.....15 00 16 00  
Castings.....35 00 40 00  
Pulleys.....8 00 9 00

## LIME.

Utica per bbl.....1 00 1 10

## LUMBER.

Rough, Dressed.  
Clear Boards, (2 inch) per M.....\$130 00 135 00  
2d rate.....110 00 115 00  
3d rate.....90 00 95 00  
Clear Boards, (1 1/2 inch).....97 50 102 50  
2d rate.....82 50 87 50  
3d rate.....77 50 82 50  
" Boards (1 inch).....65 00 70 00  
2d rate.....55 00 60 00  
3d rate.....50 00 55 00  
2d rate Pine Weatherboarding.....20 00 22 00  
Pine Weatherboarding.....17 50 20 00  
Poplar Boards (1 1/2 & 2 inch).....2 20 2 30  
Box Boards or select common.....2 20 2 30  
Common or Fencing.....36 00 40 00  
Sheeting Boards.....20 00 22 00  
Hemlock Boards, joint and.....1 75 1 80  
Scantlings.....2 25 3 00  
Clear, tongued and grooved.....85 00 90 00  
2d rate.....60 00 65 00  
3d rate.....45 00 50 00  
Common.....3 00 3 50  
Hemlock.....3